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WE SELL THE BEST AND ONLY
THE BEST SEEDS THAT GROW



CHOICE
SEEDS
for the FARM GARDEN
& FLOWER GARDEN

Alfred Brown Seed Co.

GROWERS & MERCHANTS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO.'S
CATALOGUE OF
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds
FOR 1901.

To Seed Buyers.

While an introduction may not be necessary to those who have planted our seeds in the past, we wish to say a few words to those who are yet strangers to us.

It has always been our constant aim to supply seeds of the best quality, true to type, and at prices as low as such seeds can be afforded. Quality is always the first consideration with us and we spare no pains in producing and offering seeds that prove satisfactory and profitable to the planter. We will try and convince you of this fact if you will favor us with at least a portion of your valued orders, which we assure you will have prompt and careful attention.

A good reputation is essential to any line of trade but more especially is this true in the seed business where so much depends upon honest dealing, integrity and actual knowledge. We have made a demand for our seeds by offering the best regardless of the cost of production.

We wish to thank our many friends and customers for their generous patronage in the past and hope we may have the pleasure of continuing to serve you with the best seeds money and experience can produce.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee the seeds sent out by us are tested as to vitality and are of strong germination, but it is beyond our control to guarantee a crop, as the best seeds, under unfavorable circumstances, will not grow. There are many contingencies constantly arising which prevent the best seed from giving satisfaction and while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied. If the seeds are not accepted on these terms and conditions they must be returned at once and any money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO.

ORDERS BY MAIL.

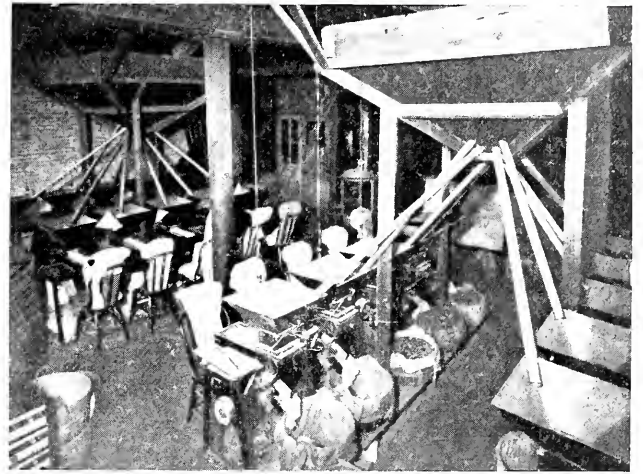
We will pay postage on all seeds except Peas, Beans, Corn, Beet and Mangel, Turnip and all Agricultural and Grass Seeds. When ordering such by mail add 15c. per quart, 10c. per pint and 10c. per pound. We guarantee the safe arrival of seeds sent by mail and will replace any that may go astray.

We guarantee the safe arrival of seeds sent out by us, whether by mail, express or freight. We make no charges for boxes or barrels; grain bags only are charged for and these at cost. We make no charge for cartage on seeds sent by freight but deliver to freight depot free of charge. Customers ordering garden seeds to the amount of \$5.00 and upwards may select 50 cents worth of seeds additional which will be given free of charge. This in most cases will pay express or freight charges.

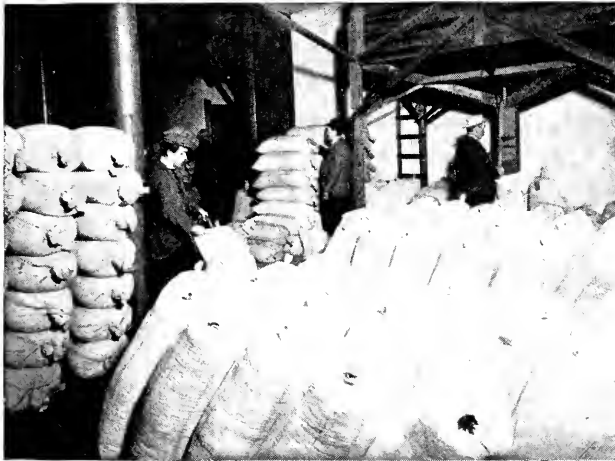


General Warehouse and Seed Store.

A Few Photograph Views Showing Exterior and Interior of our Establishment.



A Partial View of the Picking Room Taken During Recess.



A Corner in Bagging Department.



A Partial View of One of the Shipping Departments on Third Floor.



A Partial View of Office.



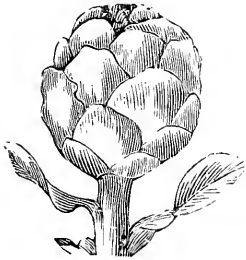
A View in Retail Department on Ground Floor.

ARTICHOKE.

Large Globe. The best for general use. Buds large, almost round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base; thick and fleshy.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., lb. \$3.00.

Artichoke Roots, per bushel, \$1.00.



CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds in February or March, and transplant so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well-drained soil in rows 4 ft. apart and 2 ft. apart in a row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. The edible portion is the undeveloped flower heads, which are produced from about September 1st until frost. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect

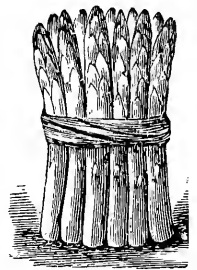
the crowns with leaves or straw, to prevent severe freezing. The second year thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons. This is accomplished by cutting back in July the stems close to the ground; the rapidly growing shoots which then start up may be tied and blanched like celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation at least as often as once in three years.

ASPARAGUS.

Conovers Colossal.

An old standard, mammoth green sort. of good quality.

Oz. 5c., ¼ lb 15c., lb. 40c.

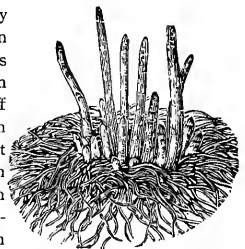


ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Good, strong roots, 75c. per 100.

Large two-year-old roots, 40c. per 100.

CULTURE.—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants yourself, pour hot (but not boiling) water on the seed, and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring, spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit, or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times; but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently, until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. If well cultivated and manured, the bed should give a full crop the following season and continue productive for eight or ten years.



BEANS Dwarf or Snap DAVIS KIDNEY WAX.

Introduced by us in 1894.

The Hardest and Most Productive Bush Wax Bean in Cultivation, becoming Popular Everywhere.

The plant is strong and vigorous, carries the pods well to the center and so productive that many pods show above the foliage. The seed is pure white, kidney shaped and excellent for baking.

Pods waxy-white, long, straight and handsome, absolutely rustless and if not left too long on the vines are tender and of fine flavor.

THE BEST WAX BEAN for market gardeners and canners, and equally as good for the home garden.

Culture. There is nothing that responds more readily to good cultivation and soil than beans. We advise fall plowing to insure the best results. The land that is best adapted to beans is medium rich, well drained loam, which has been fertilized for a previous crop. As the plant is sensitive to both cold and wet, they should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm. While the largest returns are obtained from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, good results may be had from planting in hills two feet apart each way. In this way the crop may be kept clean at less expense. It is not necessary to give the bean crop deep cultivation. If the ground is kept clean up till the time of blossoming, and the season favorable, success is sure. It is detrimental to the crop to cultivate after beans begin to set, as it will cause them to blast and injure the crop to a large extent.

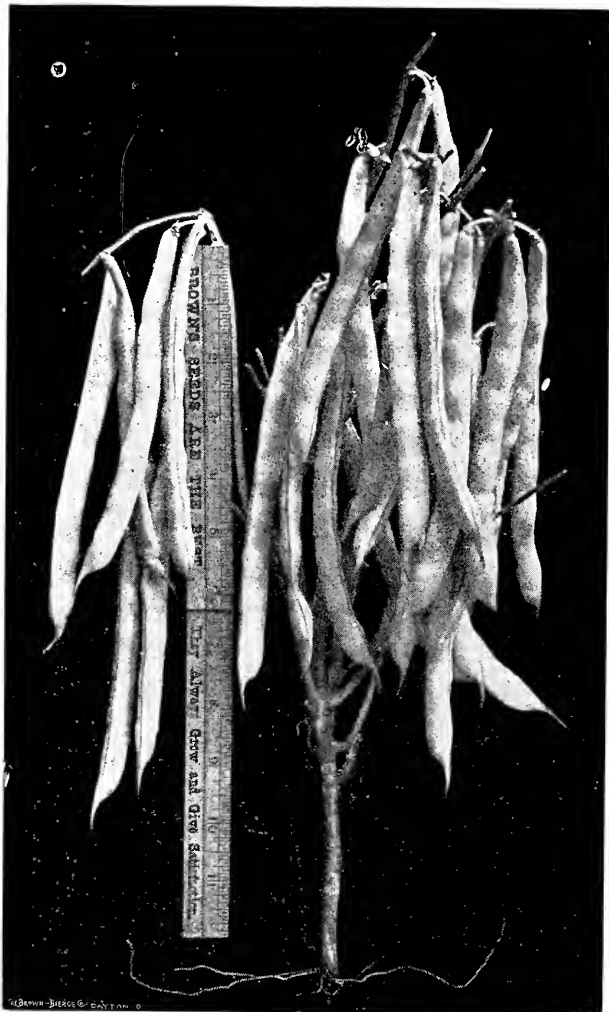


Photo Showing a Single Plant Stripped of its Foliage.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

The Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bean seems to have now come to stay. It is an especial favorite among those who plant beans in the home garden, and is already becoming popular in some localities among market men.

Although we have catalogued this variety and have grown it extensively for seed dealers throughout the United States, we have been unable to offer the bean at a reasonable figure until this year. We urge upon those who have not tried it to plant some of the beans this year believing that we can convince you beyond a doubt that it is the best Green Podded Bean of recent production.

Pods are long straight, very thick and meatty and absolutely stringless.

We can highly recommend this new variety to our customers believing that it will become very popular in our home market. Our stock is grown from the original strain and can be depended upon.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

Beans==Dwarf Green Pod Sorts

	Qt.	Pk.	Bush.
Giant Stringless Valentine.....	\$0 25	\$1 75	\$6 50
Valentine Imp. Round Pod.....	20	1 25	4 50
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	25	1 50	5 50
Extra Early Refugee.....	20	1 25	4 50
Refugee or Thousand to One.....	20	1 25	4 50
Dwarf Horticultural.....	20	1 25	4 75
Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	20	1 25	4 50
Round Pod Six Weeks.....	20	1 25	4 75
Best of All.....	20	1 25	4 50
Goddard or Boston Favorite.....	20	1 25	4 50
Early Mohawk.....	20	1 25	4 50
White Marrow.....	15	90	3 00
White Kidney.....	15	1 00	3 25
Red Kidney.....	15	90	3 00

BURPEE'S Bush Lima Comes Absolutely True From Seed.

The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet *branching so vigorously* that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush *from two to three feet in diameter*. The leaves are of very large size and great substance. The bush character is thoroughly established, not one plant in a thousand showing any disposition to "run." The thickness of the main stalk and branches of the plant, as also the unusual size, healthy green color, and thick leathery substance of the leaves, indicate the strong constitution of this variety, by which it is enabled to bear large crops, and also a sure cropper. It is an *immense yielder*, each bush bearing from fifty to two hundred of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans, which are *identical in size and luscious flavor to the well known large pole Limas*.

BEANS—POLE VARIETIES.

	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
London Horticultural.....	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 90	\$1 75
Dutch Case Knife.....	15	25	85	1 60
Kentucky Wonder.....	20	35	1 00	2 00
Scarlet Runner.....	20	35	1 00	2 00
Lazy Wife.....	20	35	1 00	2 00
Early Golden Cluster.....	20	35	1 00	2 00

BEANS—LIMA.

	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$1 50	\$2 25
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	15	25	90	1 75
King of the Garden Lima.....	20	35	1 25	2 00
Early Jersey Lima.....	20	35	1 25	2 00

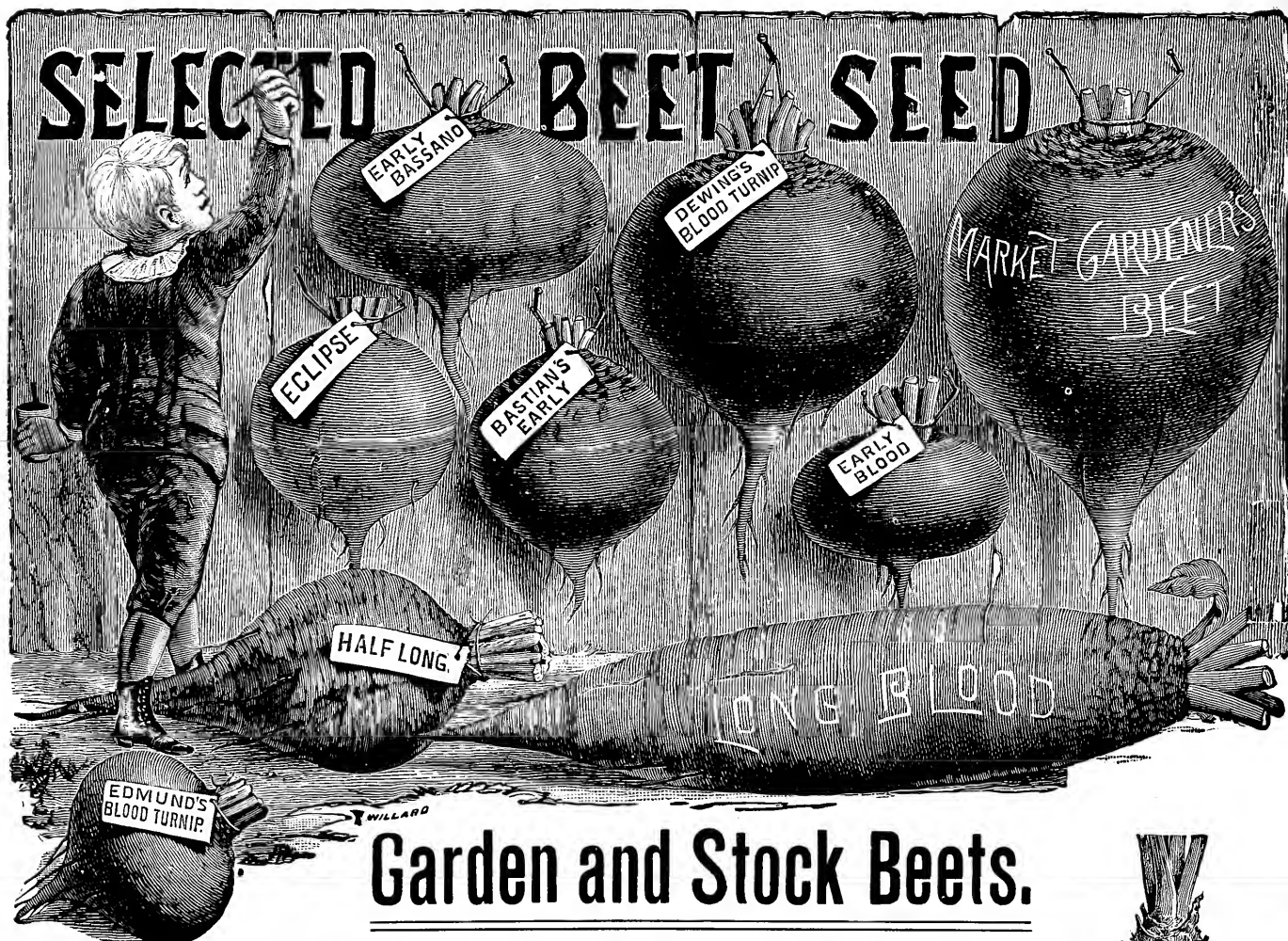
Beans=Dwarf Wax Sorts.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bush.
Davis Kidney Wax.....	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$5 50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	25	1 60	5 75
Dwarf Golden Wax.....	20	1 25	4 75
Challenge Black Wax.....	25	1 60	5 75
Improved Golden Wax.....	20	1 25	4 75
German Black Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
Currie's Rust-Proof.....	20	1 40	5 25
Yosemite Mammoth Wax.....	25	1 75	6 50
Golden Eye Wax.....	20	1 25	4 50
Refugee Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
Valentine Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
Keeney's Rustless Wax.....	20	1 25	4 75
Flagolet Scarlet Wax.....	25	1 60	5 75
Flagolet Violet Wax.....	25	1 60	5 75

POLE AND LIMA.



Burpee's Bush Lima.



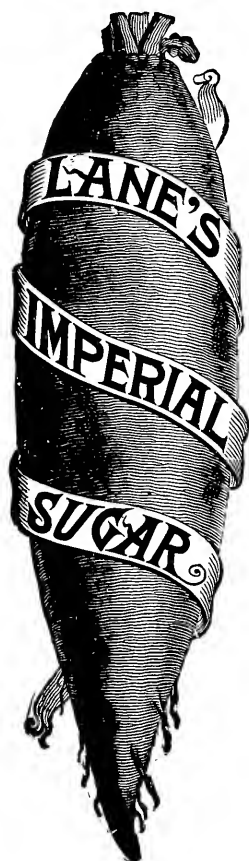
Garden and Stock Beets.

BEETS.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb
Crosby's Egyptian.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 75
Eclipse	5	15	50
Egyptian	5	15	50
Early Blood Turnip.....	5	15	40
Edmund's Blood Turnip	5	15	40
Detroit Dark Red.....	5	15	50
Bastian's Half Long.....	5	15	40
Long Blood Red.....	5	15	40
Swiss Chard or Kale.....	5	15	40

MANGEL AND STOCK BEETS.

	Per lb.	5 lb.
Mammoth Long Red.....	\$0 25	\$1 00
Golden Tankard.....	25	1 00
Intermediate Yellow.....	25	1 00
Red Globe.....	25	1 00
Imperial Sugar.....	25	1 00
Yellow French Sugar.....	25	1 00



Mammoth Long Red
Mangel Wurzel.

SUGAR BEETS.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

The ground should be plowed deep, fully eight or ten inches. If the plowing is done in the fall the ground should lie rough through the winter. In the early spring it should be harrowed until the surface is as mellow and fine as an ideal garden. As soon as the soil reaches a temperature of fifty degrees F., early in May, the seed should be planted. It is wise to plant early, that the young beets may secure a firm hold on the soil with a long taproot before the dry weather sets in. Make the rows straight, to allow the cultivator to run safely close to the rows. Sow the seed with an ordinary garden drill, putting on fifteen pounds to the acre to secure a good stand. Start the cultivator as soon as the rows are plainly visible and thoroughly cultivate thereafter, both to kill the weeds and to conserve the moisture. When the beets begin to show the fourth leaf they should be thinned to one plant in a place, from six to eight inches apart in the row. Large beets are worthless for sugar making. The factory wants them to weigh from one and one-half to two and one-half pounds each, with a long straight undivided taproot. To secure beets of this description there must be but one plant in a place, yet the space between adjacent plants must not be excessive. It is absolutely essential that the entire beet should be below the surface of the ground, as all of it exposed to the sun is useless for sugar making. Most of the cultivation may be done by horse power or with the hoe, but the thinning must be done very largely by the human hand. Unless the field is unusually clean, the beets should be hoed at least twice thereafter, in addition to the thorough cultivation between the rows, and the dirt should be hauled up over the exposed roots.



Klein Wanzleben.

MANURING.

The land must not be recently manured or the beets will not have the true cylindrical or elongated conical form, but will be divided up into many branches toward the apex. The soil must, therefore, be naturally fertile or must be made so by manuring at least two years before planting the beet seed in order that the fertility may be thoroughly distributed through the soil and completely mixed with it. The sugar beet should form a factor in a good scheme of rotation. For Southern Michigan the following is suggested: Wheat followed by beets, then clover, one crop cut for hay, the second plowed under, then potatoes or corn, then wheat and finally beets again. In this scheme the manure may be applied before planting the corn or potatoes and will become thoroughly incorporated before the beet seed is sown. Beets should follow wheat or a cereal crop, thus enabling the ground to be plowed in the autumn, which is quite essential.

HARVESTING.

When the leaves cover the ground and the crop has taken possession of the field, cultivation should stop and the plants be given time to fully ripen and develop saccharine matter. If cultivation is prolonged and the vegetable growth thereby too much stimulated, the sugar production will be diminished. When the outside leaves begin to turn yellow, the beets are ripe and should be harvested. Rains thereafter will start a new growth of leaves and lessen the richness in sugar. A plow may be run along the side of each row, leaving the roots standing at the side of the furrow. This will greatly lessen the labor of pulling.

THE YIELD OF SUGAR PER ACRE.

The yield of sugar per acre depends greatly upon the variety, strain of seed, cultivation and the season. The yield in Michigan would probably average twelve tons per acre, which at \$4 per ton, would amount to \$48 under favorable circumstances—however, a yield of twenty tons can be produced. The cost of growing sugar beets depends upon varying factors to such an extent that it is almost impossible to strike an average. We might say, however, in this connection, that \$25 would probably cover the cost in this State. Farmers wishing to make experiments will find the beets well worth what they cost to produce for stock feeding.

PRICES.

	Per lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Klein Wanzleben	\$0 20	\$0 90	\$1 75
Vilmorin's Improved.....	20	90	1 75

SPECIAL PRICES IN 100 POUND LOTS.



Vilmorin's Improved.

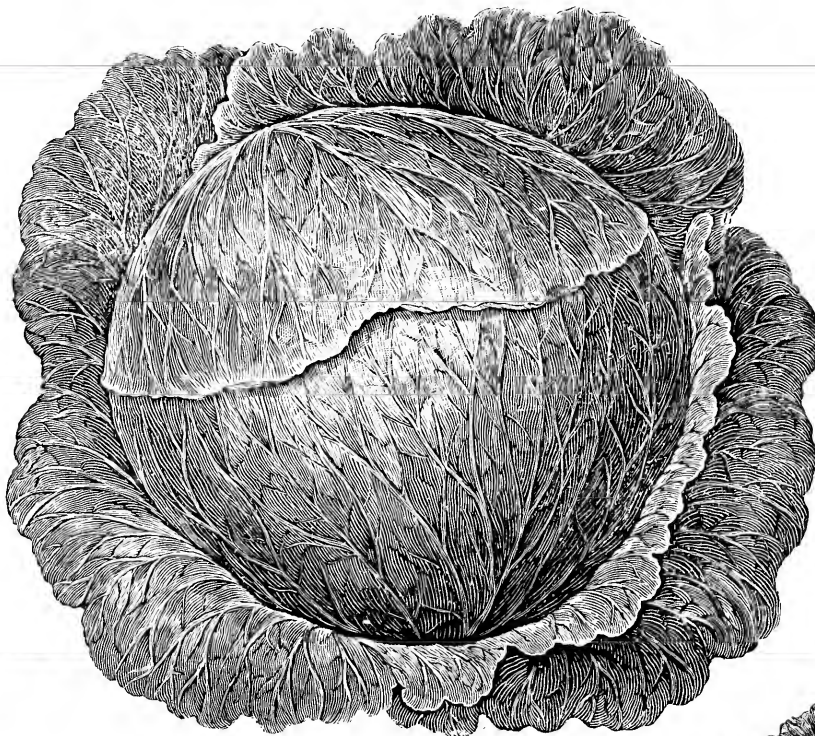
CABBAGE.



Henderson's Early Summer.

Fottler's Brunswick.

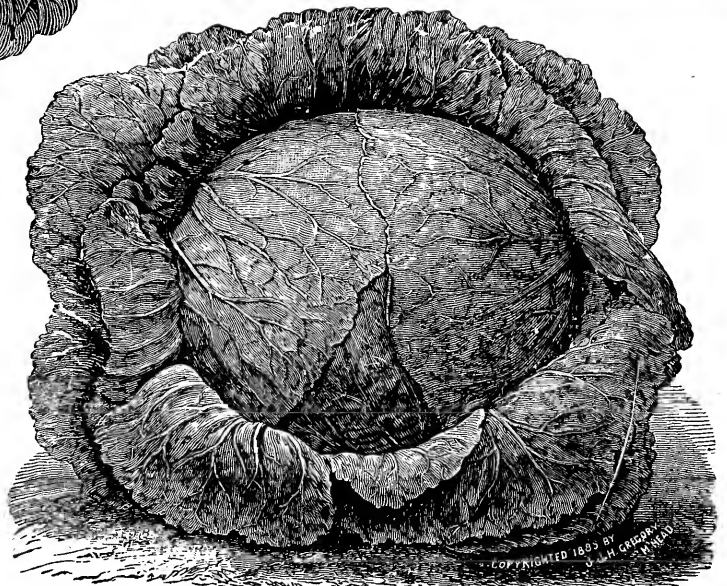
Stone Mason Marblehead.



Premium Flat Dutch.

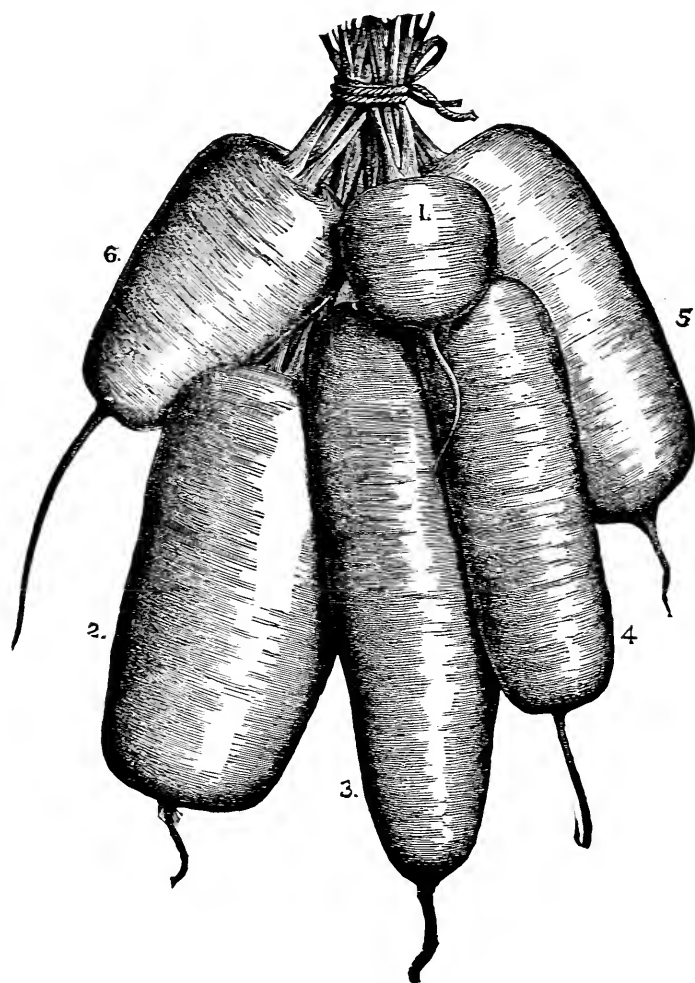
	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield	\$0 20	\$0 75	\$2 75
Large Wakefield Charleston	20	75	2 75
Early Etamps	15	35	1 00
Extra Early Express	15	40	1 25
Early Winningstadt	15	35	1 15
Early York	15	35	1 00
Henderson's Early Summer	15	40	1 50
Henderson's Succession	20	70	2 50
Fottler's Improved Brunswick	20	50	1 50
All Season's	20	60	2 00
Early Flat Dutch	15	50	1 50
Premium Flat Dutch	15	50	1 50
Danish Round Winter	25	80	2 50
Hollander	20	70	2 00
Marblehead, Mammoth	15	50	1 50
Surehead	15	50	1 50
Stone Mason Marblehead	20	60	1 75
Savoy Imp American	20	50	1 50
Filderkraut	15	50	1 50
Early Blood Red	15	50	1 50
Mammoth Rock Red	20	60	2 00

Culture.—The Cabbage requires deep cultivation, a heavy, moist, rich loam is most suitable. For early use seed should be sown in a hot bed or cold frame. But for winter use the seed should be sown in a seed bed early in the spring. Some of the large, late varieties seem to do best when seeds are sown in the hill, where they are to remain. Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground thoroughly stirred, drawing a little earth up to the plant when they begin to head. They may then be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. If the heads have a tendency to bursting, loosening the roots will very often retard the growth sufficient to prevent bursting. If the crop is infected with maggot at the root a good remedy is an emulsion of kerosene as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of boiling soft soap, which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly until it has united with the soap and forms a cream-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water. If insects are troublesome to the crop, the plants should be dusted with insect powder, slug shot and other preparations. A good remedy is tobacco dust, ashes, slack lime and coal dust.



All Seasons.

TABLE and STOCK CARROTS



Culture.—The Carrot should be extensively used, both for culinary and stock feeding. The vegetable is wholesome and nutritious. It is especially valuable for feeding horses and milch cows. The early varieties are used exclusively for the table, while the half long and long Yellow varieties are used mostly for horses. The Mammoth White and Belgium varieties are used almost exclusively for cattle. A rich, sandy loam we consider the best soil for carrots although any good land if deeply worked will produce a satisfactory crop. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work. The early table varieties should be sown in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. The half long and white varieties should be sown two feet apart. The seed required to an acre is two to three pounds. When the plants begin to appear the ground should be hoed thoroughly. Thin the small table sorts to about an inch apart in a row, and the late field varieties three to six inches apart. In storing carrots for the winter they can be kept like other roots, such as beets and turnips.

TABLE CARROTS.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Lb.
Early Short Horn	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 70
Danver's Half Long	10	20	60
Chantenay Stump Rooted...	10	20	60
Gurrande or Oxheart	10	20	60
Nantes Half Long	10	20	60
Intermediate Pointed	10	20	60
Long Orange	10	20	50

STOCK CARROTS.

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Mammoth White Intermediate...	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$2 00
Giant White Belgium	15	40	1 75
Orange Belgium	15	40	1 75

CAULIFLOWER.

Culture.—The Cauliflower delights in a rich, moist soil. For early summer crop, seed should be sown in March in a hot bed, and when the plants are sufficiently large enough, they should be transplanted into a cold frame. This will harden them off and prepare them for the open ground. As the plant is hardy the Cauliflower can be set out in the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. For fall and winter Cauliflower the seed can be sown in a cool, moist place on the north side of a building or fence about May 1st. The crop should be thoroughly cultivated and the plants kept free from worms by using insect powder. The Cauliflower will not head up well in hot, dry weather, and for this reason it is necessary that the seed should be sown so as to bring the plants to maturity in the early summer or late fall. Do not allow the plants to become crowded in the seed bed and always transplant in moist weather. The low muck lands are best adapted to the cultivation of this vegetable, but the ground should be rich and thoroughly worked. There is only one variety we can commend with safety in this latitude, and this is the "True Snowball."

We import our Snowball Cauliflower direct from the grower in Denmark and know it to be as fine and true a Snowball as you will find anywhere.

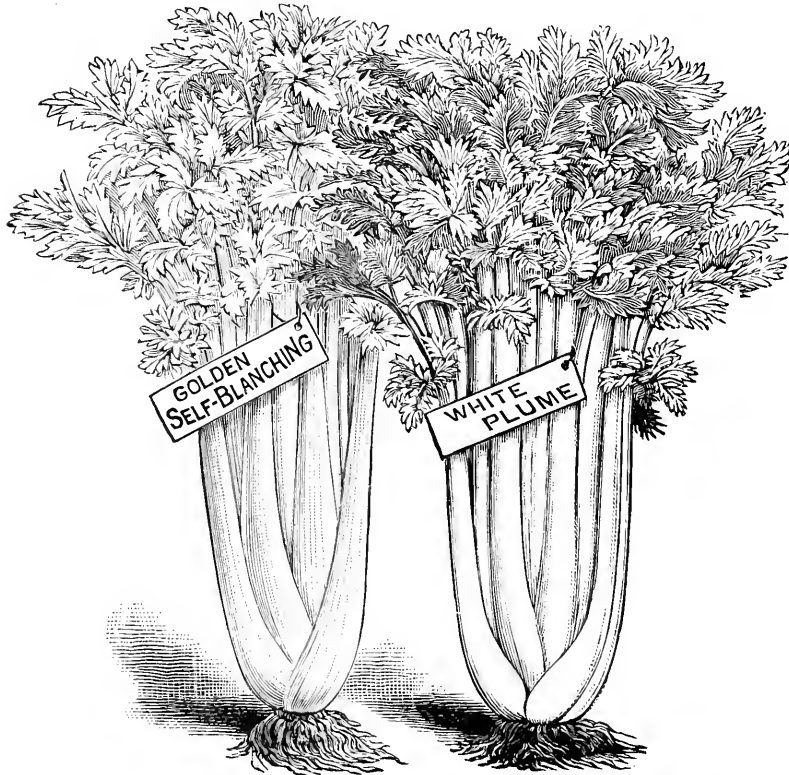
Our strain was never known to fail and we can furnish many testimonials.



Per pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
25	60	\$2 00	\$7 00	\$24 00

Henderson's Snowball (True).

CELERY....

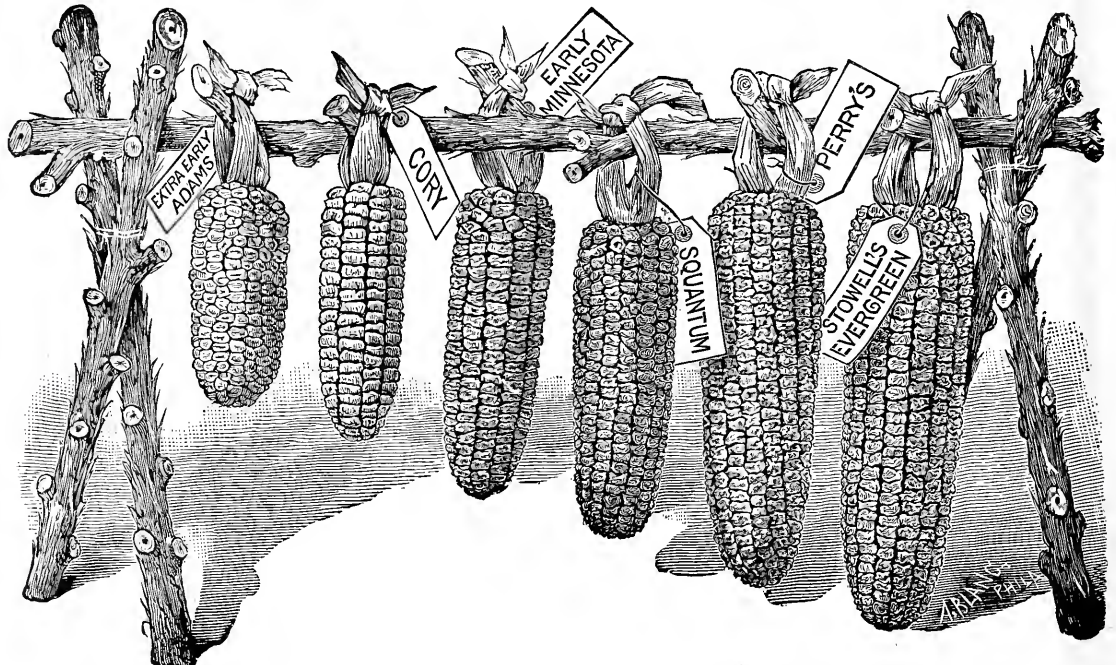


CULTURE.—Sow seeds in a hot bed or in a cold frame. As soon as the plants are about three inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them four or five inches apart. When some are eight inches high, and fine stocky plants, set them in trenches. Earth up a little during summer, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that soil can not get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew. To preserve celery for winter, dig trenches a foot in width and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand the celery in these erect as they grow with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves, as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have a good drainage. The celery is an article that has now become almost a universal standard in the list of vegetables. Hundreds of car loads are shipped from Michigan each year with an ever increasing demand.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Golden Self Blanching.....	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 75
White Plume.....	20	60	2 00
Pink Plume	20	60	2 00
Giant Pascal	15	50	1 75
Kalamazoo	15	40	1 50
Rose Ribbed Paris	25	80	3 00
Perfection Heartwell.....	15	50	1 75
Dwarf White Solid.....	15	40	1 50
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	15	40	1 50
Dwarf Golden Heart.....	15	40	1 50
Boston Market.....	15	40	1 50
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted.....	10	30	1 00
Celery Seed For Flavoring	05	10	25

SWEET CORN.

CULTURE.—The Sweet Corn delights in a rich warm soil, although good corn can be grown on any ordinary good soil if it has been thoroughly worked before planting. Frequent and shallow cultivation is most desirable, but should cease as soon as the tassels begin to appear.



	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Mammoth White Cory	\$0 20	\$0 80	\$3 00
White Cob Cory.....	15	75	2 50
Early Minnesota.....	15	70	2 50
Crosby's Early	15	70	2 50
Moor's Concord	15	70	2 50
Old Colony	15	70	2 50

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Perry's Hybrid	\$0 15	\$0 70	\$2 50
Black Mexican	15	80	2 75
Livingston's Evergreen.....	15	70	2 50
Stowell's Evergreen	15	70	2 50
Country Gentleman.....	15	80	2 75
Mammoth	15	70	2 50

Grand Rapids forcing Lettuce.

This variety has become widely known and leads all others as a forcing Lettuce. Tons of it are still grown by local market gardeners and shipped to large markets throughout the middle west. The seed offered by us is true to type and first class in every respect. It is far superior to Grand Rapids Lettuce commonly sold by other dealers.



A House of Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce Grown by Thos. L. Brown, Formerly of Michigan, Now North Carolina.

LETTUCE.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.
Grand Rapids Forcing, Original strain..	\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 50
Premium Cabbage	10	25	75
White Cabbage.....	10	25	75
Prize Head.....	10	25	75
Early Tennis Ball, White Seeded	10	25	80
Early Tennis Ball, Black Seeded.....	10	25	80
Early Curled Simpson	10	25	75
Black Seeded Simpson	10	25	75
Buttercup, Early Curled Silesia	10	25	80
Hanson	10	25	75
Salamander	10	25	80
Brown Dutch.....	10	25	75

CUCUMBER.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Early Cluster	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50
Early Frame	5	15	40
Early Short Green	5	15	40
Arlington White Spine	10	20	60
Evergreen White Spine	10	20	65
Improved White Spine	5	15	50
Chicago Pickling.....	5	15	45
Boston Pickling.....	5	15	40
Jersey Pickling	5	15	40
Early Russian.....	5	15	45
Improved Long Green.....	5	15	45
Cool and Crisp	5	15	40
West India Gherkin.....	10	25	75

EGG PLANT.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Improved New York Purple.....	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$2 50
Long Purple	15	50	1 50
Round Purple	15	60	1 75

ENDIVE.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Green Curled	10	25	75
Moss Curled.....	10	25	75

GOURDS.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Sugar Trough	15	40	1 25
Dipper	15	40	1 25
Dish Cloth.....	15	40	1 25
Japanese Nest Egg.....	15	40	1 25

KOHL RABI.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Large Early Purple	15	50	1 50
Early White Vienna	15	50	1 50

LEEK.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Broad London Flag.....	10	35	1 00

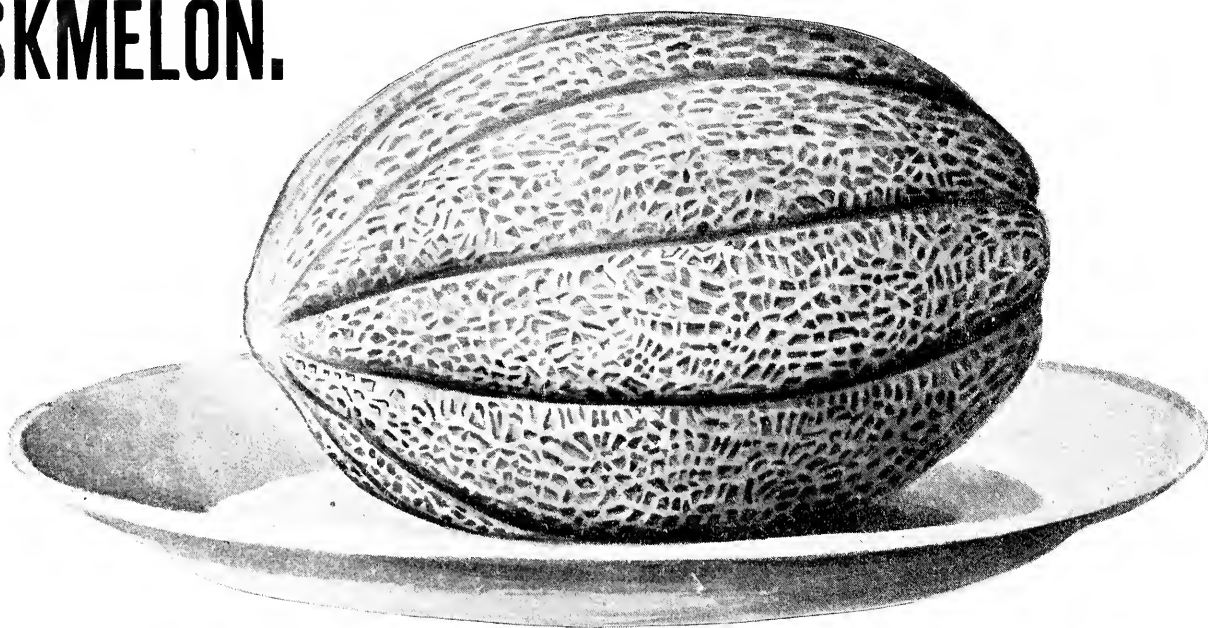
CRESS.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Broad Leaved	10	20	50
Curled or Pepper Grass	5	15	30
Water Cress.....	20	65	2 50

CORN SALAD.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Broad Leaved	5	15	50
Large Seeded.....	5	15	50

MUSKMELON.



Improved Bay View.

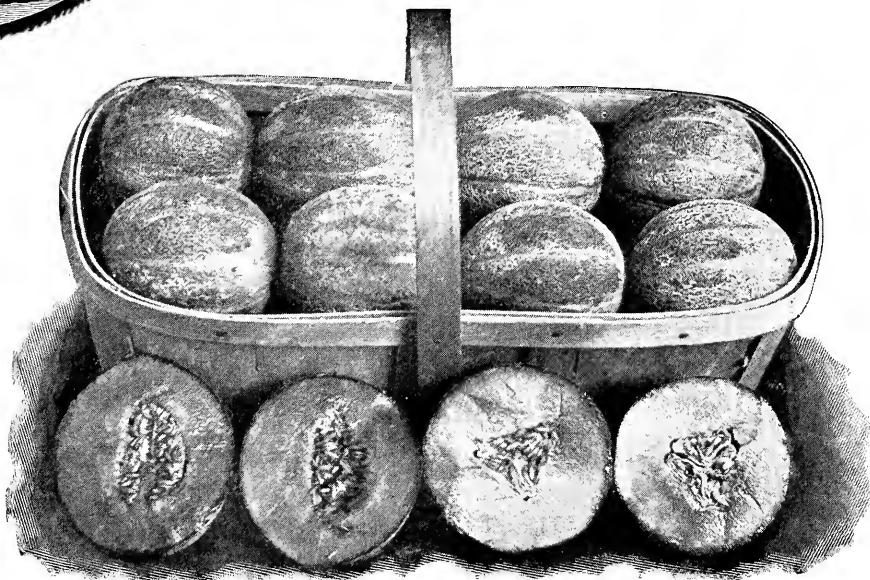


	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Paul Rose	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 70
Rocky Ford	10	20	60
Grand Rapids Early Market	10	20	50
The Osage	10	20	60
The Osage, Select Strain	15	40	1 00
Extra Early Hackensack	10	20	50
Large Hackensack	10	20	50
Netted Gem, Oval Strain	10	20	60
Netted Gem, Round Strain	10	20	60
The Princess	10	20	60
Baltimore or Acme	10	20	50
Large Green Nutmeg	10	20	50
Bay View	10	20	50
Banquet	10	20	60
Bird Cantelope	10	20	60
Montreal Nutmeg	10	20	50
Emerald Gem	15	25	70
Surprise	10	20	50

PAUL ROSE. This Melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem, and combines the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It has firmness of rind, structure of flesh peculiarly its own and is one of the finest melons of recent production. It is a good shipper and a long keeper. When melons are plentiful the Paul Rose has been known to sell at three times the price of other varieties. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Osage. Its uniform shape is a great advantage to the shippers, as they can be placed in oblong baskets as shown in the photograph engraving. The seed we offer of this variety is from the original stock. Those who have not tried this melon will not make a mistake in planting it for early crop.

ROCKY FORD. This Melon is commonly known in the seed trade as Early Netted Gem, but it has been very largely improved upon by the Colorado muskmelon growers. Over one thousand car loads of these melons are grown tributary to Rocky Ford, Colorado, annually and shipped to all large markets in the United States. The uniform size and excellent flavor of this melon has made it popular everywhere. There are two shapes to this melon—oval and round, but the correct shape is oval, slightly ribbed, covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green and very sweet. The seed we offer is from original stock.

Culture same as Cucumbers.

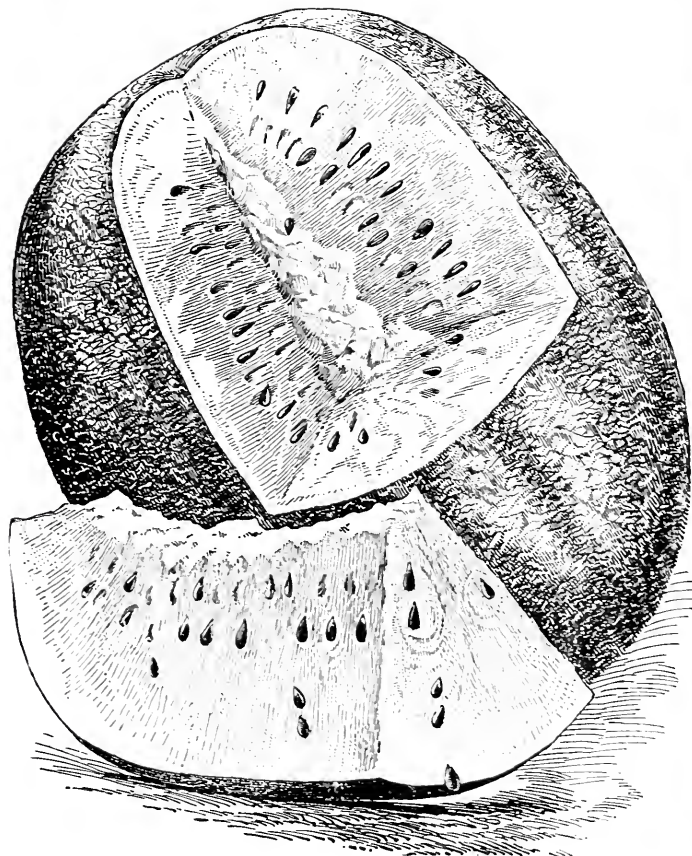


Paul Rose.

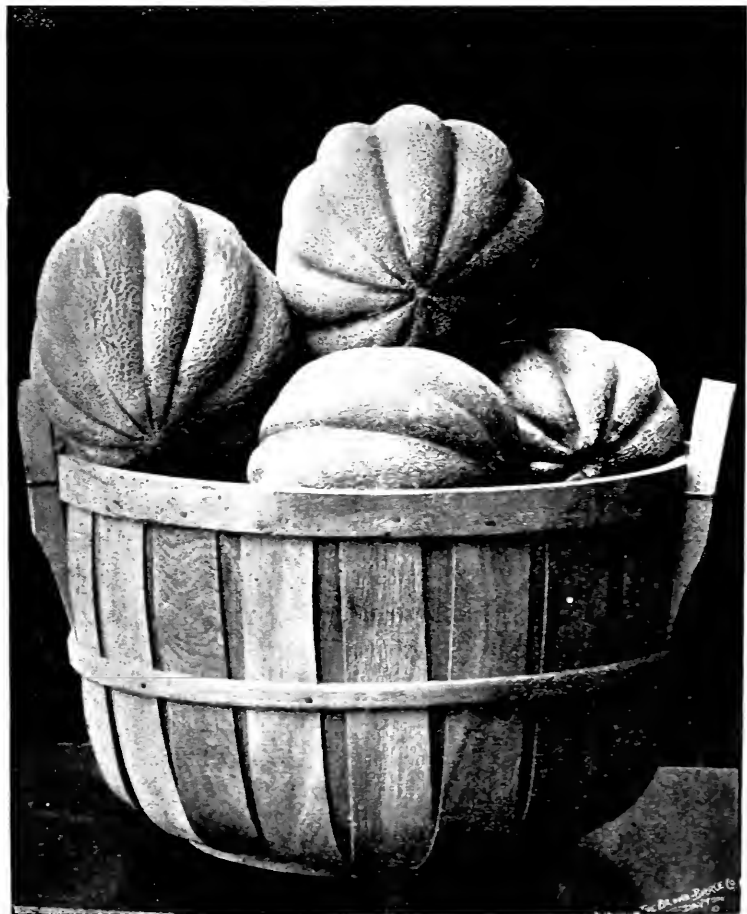


Water Melon.

	Oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Sweetheart.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
Vick's Early.....	10	20	50
Mountain Sweet.....	10	20	50
Florida Favorite.....	10	20	50
Phinney's Early.....	10	20	50
Cuban Queen.....	10	20	50
Colb Gem.....	10	20	50
Peerless.....	10	20	50
Mammoth Iron Clad.....	10	20	50
Round Light Icing.....	10	20	50
Dark Icing.....	10	20	50
Mountain Sprout.....	10	20	50
Black Spanish.....	10	20	50
Georgia Rattlesnake.....	10	20	50
Citron (for preserves).....	10	20	50



SWEETHEART WATER MELON.

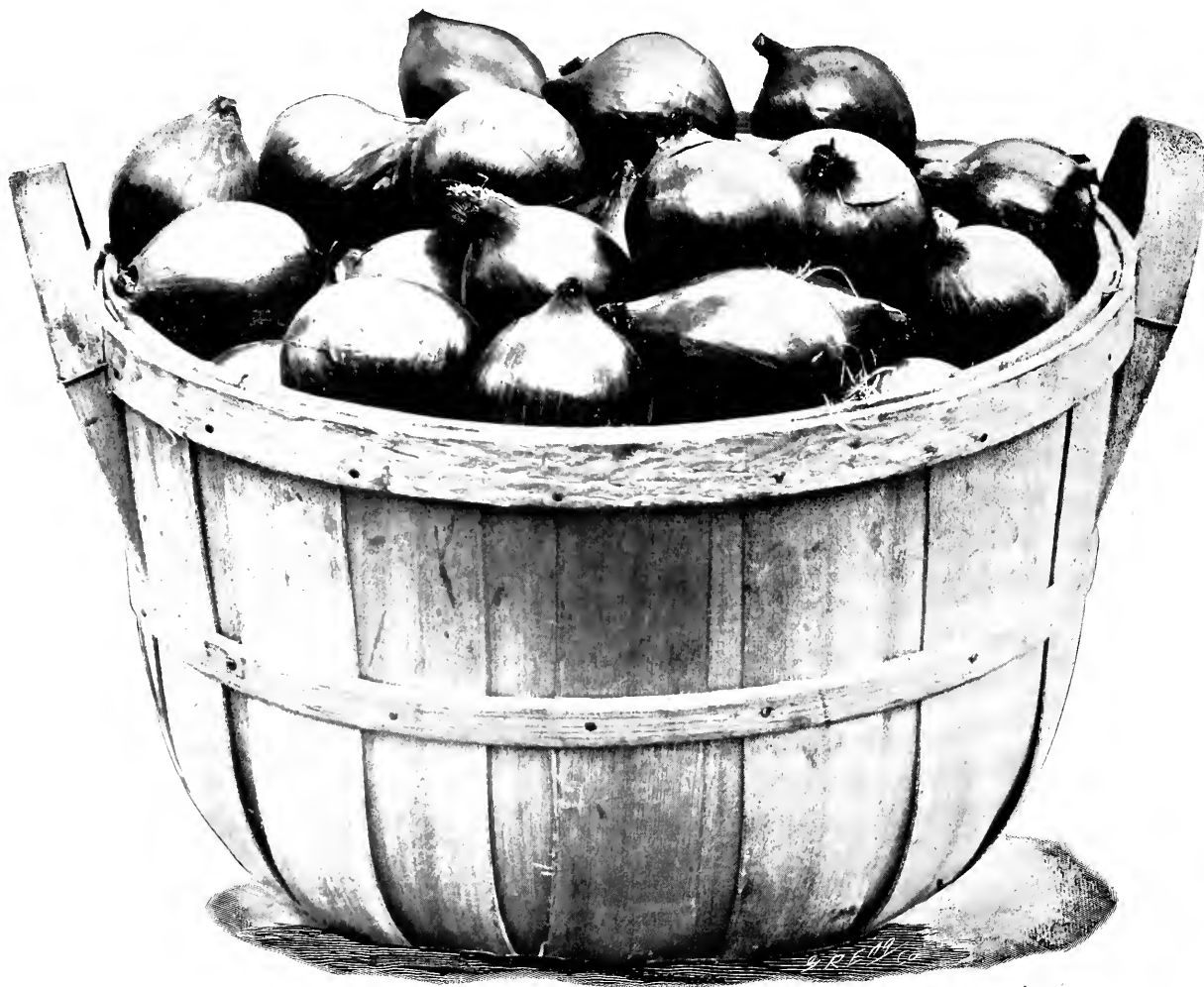


GRAND RAPIDS EARLY MARKET.
The Earliest Large Muskmelon Known.

CHOICE ONION SEED.

The Onion is now a standard crop in Western Michigan. Hundreds of car loads are shipped to all parts of the United States. As a general rule the onion is a profitable crop, but more especially is this true when a little well directed care is exercised. The most important feature is to obtain good seed regardless of price asked. The cost of preparing the land, together with the labor of growing and harvesting the crop, is so much, compared to the extra cost of good seed, that difference in price should have no weight with the grower who plants for profit. Our seed is grown for us by honest men of long experience, and we do not hesitate to say the onion seed offered by us is all we claim for it.

CULTURE.—The Onion must have a clean and very rich soil. Use well rotted manure freely and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant, for if onions do not get a good growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Thin out early and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart, and thin out when the young onions are about the size of quills. In doing this, disturb those that remain as little as possible. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. In hoeing to destroy weeds and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. Four pounds of seed are usually required for an acre.



PHOTOGRAPH, TRUE SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.

A Bushel of Bulbs Grown From Our Seed on One of Mr. Williams' Onion Farms in Muskegon County, Mich.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.

Our superior strain Southport Red Globe Onion is becoming popular among large onion growers and shippers everywhere. The photographs were taken from bulbs produced on one of Mr. Williams' onion farms in Muskegon County, Mich. This superior strain of Southport is the direct results of a careful selection of bulbs from the true eastern grown Southport Red Globe. The onions are not overly large but just the size to command the highest figure in the southern market where the Red Globe onion has become so popular. The bulbs differ in many respects to other strains of Red Globe onion sold under the name of Southport. They are more uniform in size, darker colored skin, heavier and a far better keeper than any strain of Southport we have ever seen. The onions ripen early and never produce a stiff or watery neck. We have a number of splendid testimonials from some of our largest customers who sowed our seed in 1899, two of which we print below by permission, and which undoubtedly will be of interest to those who are growing onions for profit. Mr. Williams is perhaps the largest grower of onions in the State.

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—I was well pleased with the Red Globe Onion Seed I bought of you last season. It produced very dark red perfectly formed Globes. I sowed fifteen acres with your seed and twenty acres with cheaper seed and my profits would have been at least one thousand dollars more on the crop if I had sown all of your high priced seed. And sincerely hope you will furnish me equally as good for this season's crop.

Yours respectfully,

Casnovia, Mich., Feb. 5, 1900.

A. L. WILLIAMS

NORTH MOORLAND, MICH.,
Feb. 10, 1900.

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in saying after several years of experience in growing onions, having grown various varieties, that the Red Globes purchased from you have given the best results. I would heartily recommend your seed as superior. Have done so and will continue to do so.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE SCOTT.

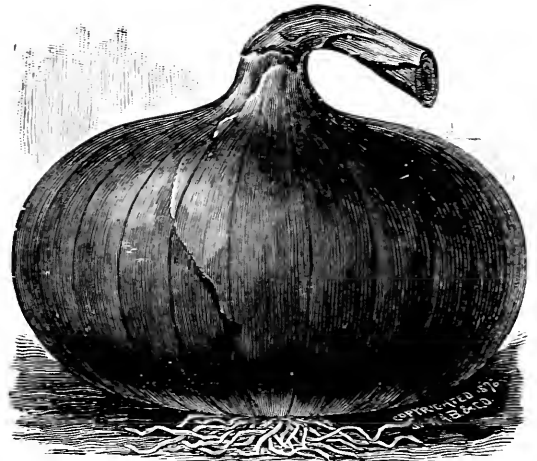
ONION SEED.

Australian Brown.

This new onion is calling the attention of onion growers in every section of the United States where onions are produced in quantity. It is of medium size, very hard and solid and will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. It is grown almost exclusively in Australia. The skin is of a deep amber brown, rich and attractive. It is distinct from all other onions, and while yet not largely known in the market it will undoubtedly become one of the most popular onions of recent introduction.



Spanish or Prize Taker.



Australian Brown.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Extra Early Flat Red	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 90	\$4 00
Large Red Wethersfield	10	25	90	4 00
Southport Red Globe (Select) ...	15	40	1 25	5 50
Australian Brown	15	40	1 25	5 50
Yellow Globe Danvers (Select) ..	10	25	90	4 00
Michigan Yellow Globe	10	25	90	4 25

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Yellow Strasburg	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 25	\$5 00
Yellow Danvers Flat	10	25	90	4 00
Mammoth Prize Taker	15	40	1 50	6 50
White Globe	20	70	2 50	12 00
White Portugal or Silverskin	20	70	2 50	12 00

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

Our Yellow Globe Danver onion seed is produced from a choice selection of true bulbs, and we do not hesitate to say the quality of our seed is equally as good as any offered. The bulbs are true globe shaped as shown in the engraving, and on account of the small neck the onions mature in a manner that insures to them excellent keeping qualities. Size is uniform, not overly large; skin thin, beautiful shade of yellow; the flesh is white, very fine grained.



GARDEN PEAS.



Photograph View—Inspecting a Field of Extra Early Peas.

Culture.—For Early Peas the soil should be light and warm, while heavier soil is suitable for medium and late varieties. Peas cannot be grown successfully on very rich or wet soil, as they grow too much to vine. Peas should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The best results obtained is to sow on fall plowed land. All peas should be sown early, whether they are late or early varieties. For early crop seed should be sown from one to two inches deep, but the medium and later varieties do better if sown in trenches, and after the plants are three to six inches high, they should be covered nearly to the top with earth. In this way they will stand the drought and produce larger pods. By sowing several varieties in the garden, a succession of crops can be obtained.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS—

	Qt.	4 qts.	Peck	Bush.
Extra Early (select strain)	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
First and Best.....	20	50	90	3 25
Extra Early Alaska	20	70	1 15	4 00
Early Kent.....	20	50	90	3 00
Extra Early Tom Thumb	20	60	1 00	3 50
Blue Peter.....	20	60	1 00	3 50

EARLY WRINKLE SORTS—

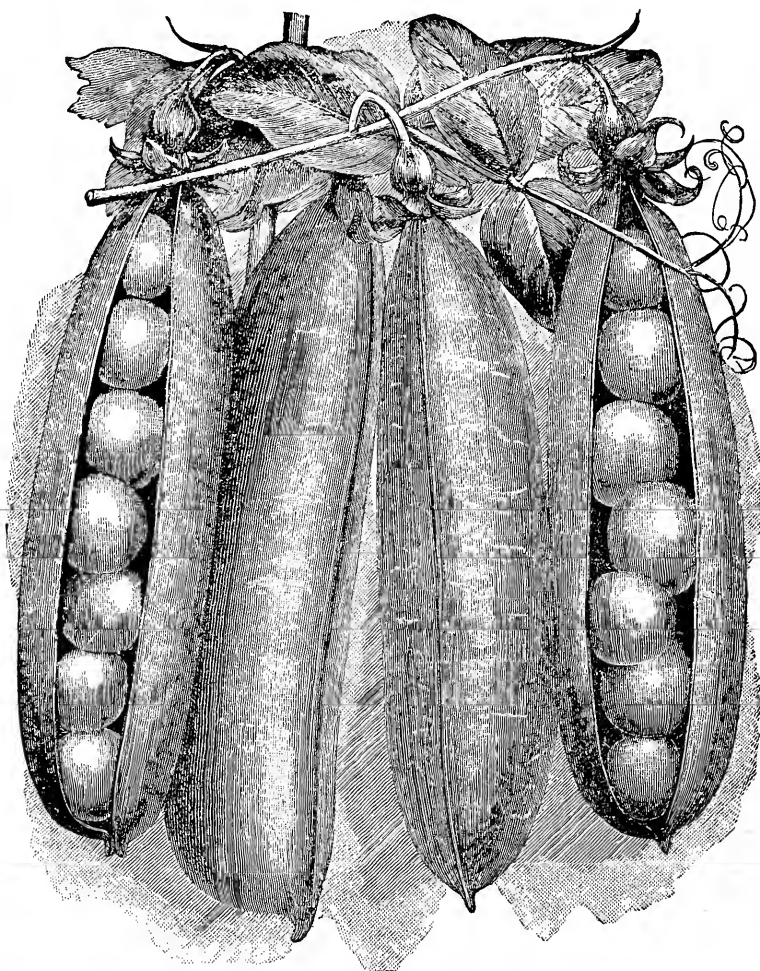
Gradus (new)	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
Nott's Excelsior	25	80	1 50	5 50
American Wonder	25	80	1 50	5 50
Premium Gem	20	70	1 25	4 50
McLean's Little Gem ...	20	70	1 25	4 50

FOR MAIN CROP—

Bliss Everbearing.....	20	60	1 00	3 75
Telephone	20	65	1 10	4 00
Horsford's Market Garden	20	70	1 25	4 50
McLean's Advancer.....	20	70	1 25	4 50

LATE SORTS—

Improved Stratagem	20	70	1 25	4 50
Pride of the Market.....	20	75	1 25	4 50
Yorkshire Hero.....	20	70	1 25	4 50
Champion of England...	20	60	1 00	3 50
Heroine.....	20	75	1 25	4 50
Blue Imperial	20	70	1 25	4 50
Large White Marrowfat.	15	30	50	1 80
Black Eyed Marrowfat ..	15	30	50	1 80
Melting Sugar, edible pods	20	70	1 25	4 50

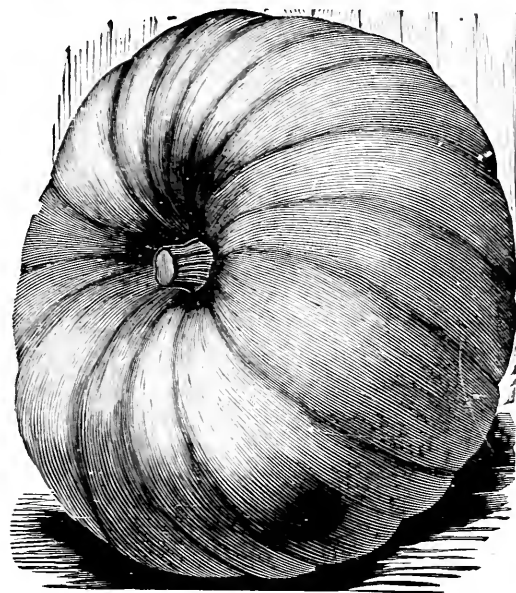


Nott's Excelsior.

CANNER'S PUMPKIN.



Photograph of a 37 acre field producing 555 tons, grown for the Lake Shore Canning Co. Conneaut, Ohio.



Mammoth Yellow Pumpkin.

PARSNIP.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Improved Hollow Crown	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40
Long White Dutch	5	15	40

PARSLEY.

Champion Moss Curled	10	25	60
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PEPPER.

Ruby King	20	65	2 25
Golden Dawn	20	65	2 25
Sweet Mountain	20	60	2 00
Large Bell or Bull Nose	20	60	2 00
Long Red Cayenne	20	65	2 25
Cherry Form	20	65	2 25
Red Chili	20	65	2 25



Large Bull Nose Pepper.

PUMPKIN.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Canner's Pumpkin (See Photo)	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30
Large Cheese	5	15	40
Sugar	5	15	40
Mammoth Etamps	5	15	40
Nantucket or Negro	5	15	40
Connecticut Field	5	10	25

RHUBARB.

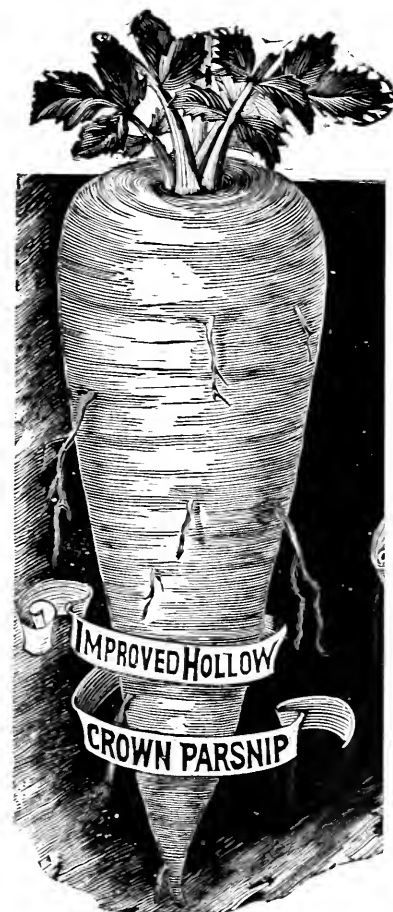
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Victoria	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
Linnaeus	10	30	1 00

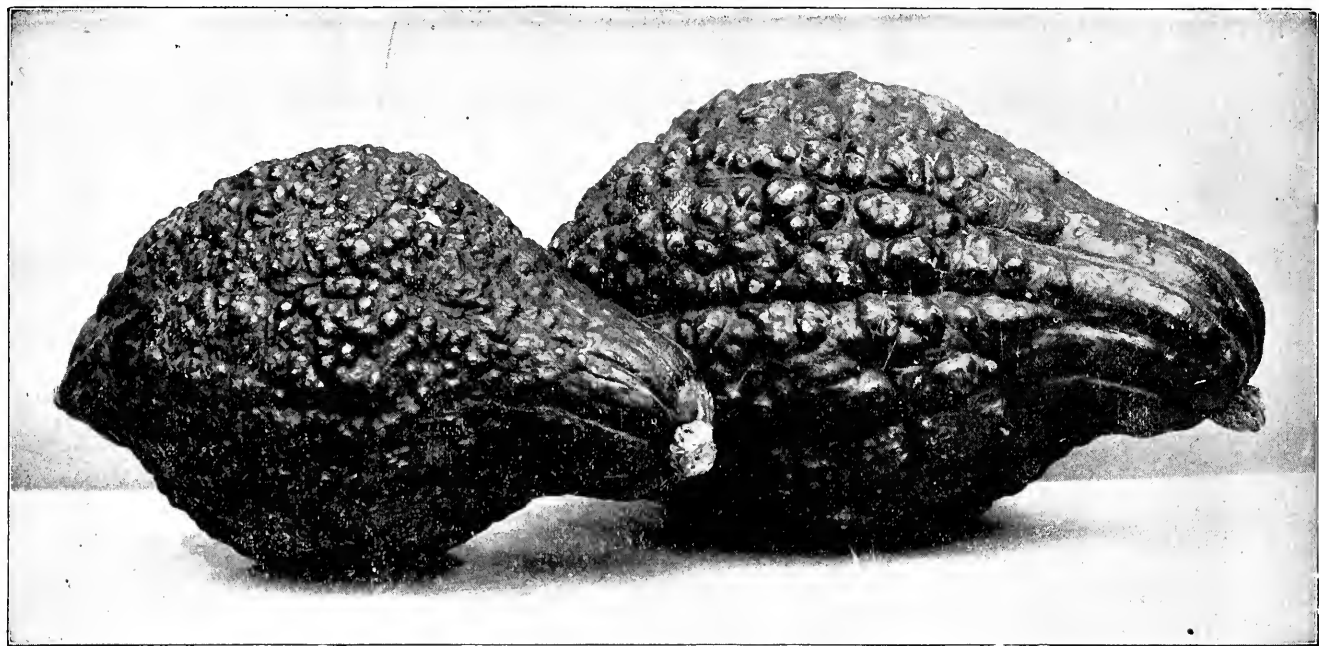
SPINACH.

Thick Leaf			
Summer ...	5	10	25
Victoria Long			
Standing ...	5	15	35
Bloomsdale ...	5	15	35

SALSIFY.

White French	10	25	90
Mammoth Sandwich Island ..	10	30	1 00





Chicago Warty Hubbard Squash.

Vick's True Scarlet Globe Radish.

We introduced this valuable forcing variety to the local market garden trade in 1888. It immediately became popular and although many new varieties have been tried since there has nothing yet been offered that has given the general satisfaction as the true strain of this variety. As a forcing radish it has no equal, as it will stand more heat without getting pithy, is earlier, more true in shape and handsomer than other Scarlet Globe shaped sorts. The seed we offer is pure and can be thoroughly relied upon.



Vick's True Scarlet Globe.
The Best Forcing Radish Known.

RADISH.

CULTURE.—Radishes can be sowed in drills or broadcast. The soil should be rich sandy loam and seed should be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Nitrate of soda or any quick acting commercial fertilizer will stimulate the growth and make the radish tender and crisp. In order to have a succession of crops sow seed every ten or fifteen days.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Cincinnati Market	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 70
Vick's Scarlet Globe	10	25	75
Scarlet Globe	10	20	60
Half Long Bright Scarlet	5	15	50
Scarlet Turnip	5	15	50
Scarlet Turnip White Tip	5	15	50
Early Round Dark Red	5	15	50
Long Scarlet Short Top	5	15	50
Wood's Early Frame	5	15	50
French Breakfast	5	15	50
Beckert's Chartier	5	15	50
Philadelphia White Box	5	15	50
Early White Turnip	5	15	50
White Strasburg	5	15	50
Large White Summer	5	15	50
Long White Vienna	5	15	50

WINTER VARIETIES.

Chinese Rose or Scarlet China	5	15	50
California Mammoth White Winter	5	15	50
Long Black Spanish	5	15	50
Large White Spanish	5	15	50
Half Long Black Winter	5	15	50

SQUASH.



Mammoth White Bush Scallop.



White Summer Crookneck.

Squash Culture—The general principles of culture for the Squash are the same as cucumbers and melons although the plants are more tender and sensitive to cold, and they should not be planted until settled warm weather sets in. The soil should be a rich loam and well drained. Great care should be exercised in gathering winter squash for storage. The least bruise will usually cause the squash to rot. The winter varieties should be stored in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees and thoroughly dry.

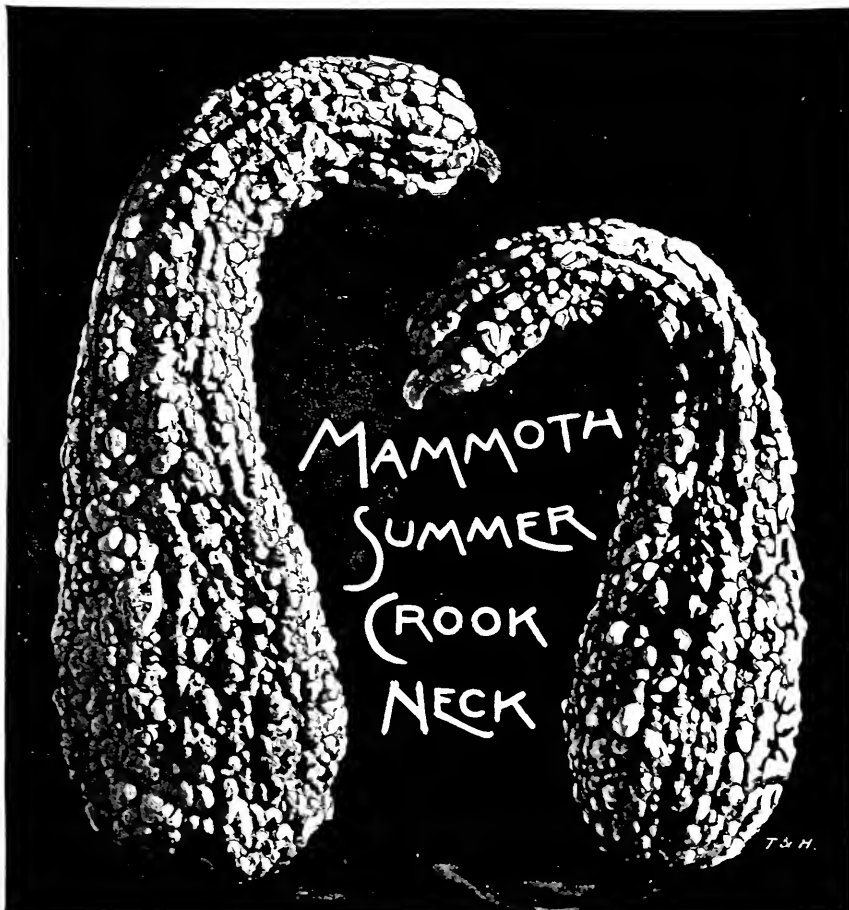
The Squash is of great value both as a vegetable and for stock feeding. The cost of growing an acre of Squash will not exceed the cost of an acre of corn. Many farmers do not appreciate their value and we wish to strongly urge our customers who are not in the habit of growing this nutritious food to try a patch this year.

SQUASH—Summer Varieties.

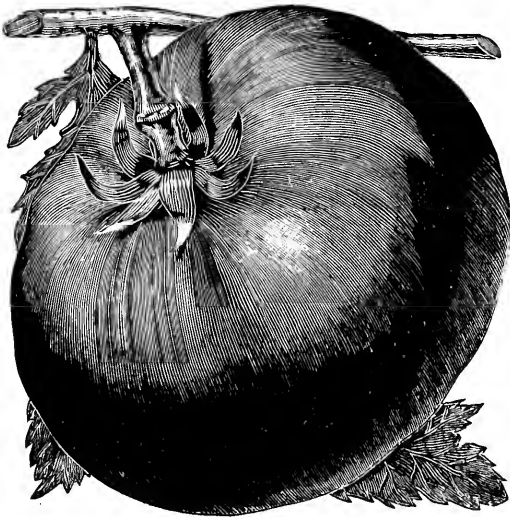
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Mammoth White Bush	5	15	50
White Summer Crookneck ...	5	15	50
Yellow Bush Scallop	5	15	40
Early White Bush Scallop	5	15	40
Summer Crookneck	5	15	40
Mammoth Summer Crookneck	5	15	50

SQUASH—Winter Varieties.

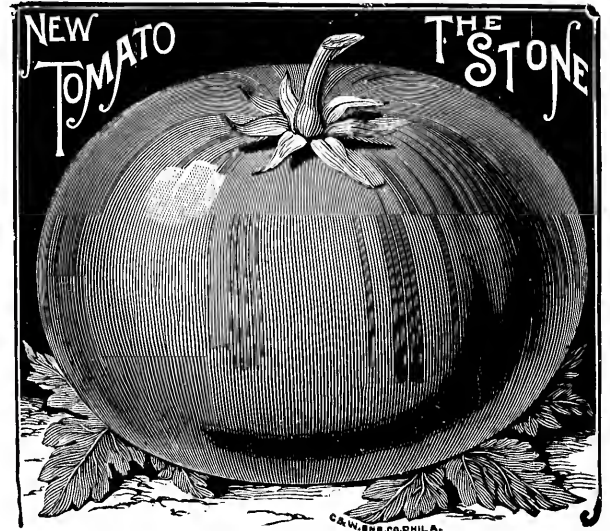
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Hubbard, True	5	15	50
Marblehead	5	15	40
Sibley, or Pikes Peak	5	15	50
Boston Marrow	5	15	40
Chicago Warty Hubbard	5	15	50
Faxon	5	15	40
Perfect Gem	5	15	40
Essex Hybrid	5	15	40
Bay State	5	15	40
Improved Orange Marrow	5	15	40
Golden Hubbard	10	25	80
Ferry's Green Mountain	5	20	60



TOMATO.



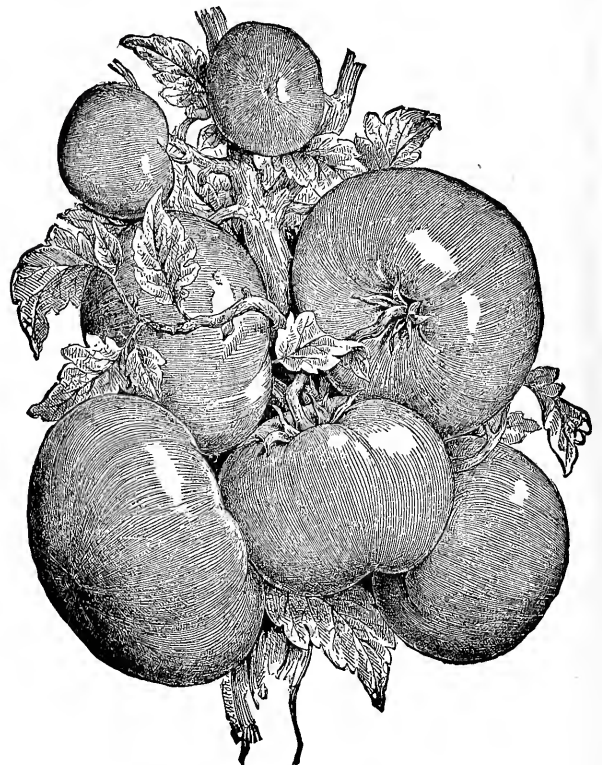
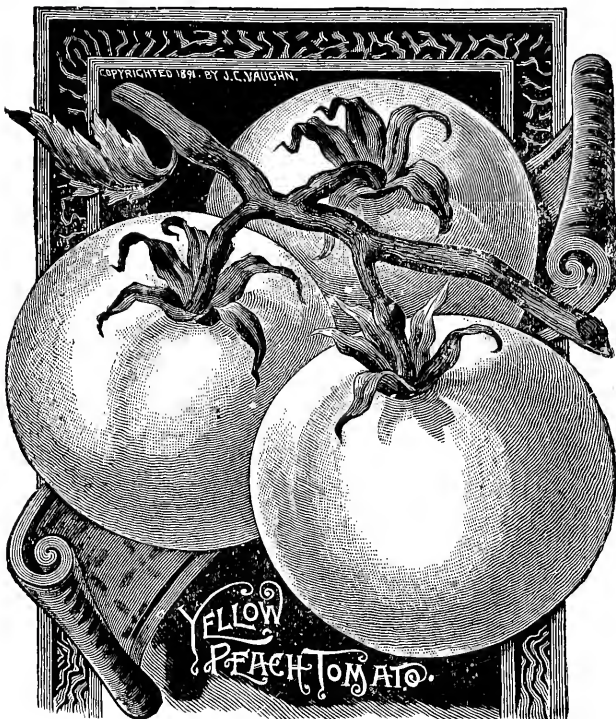
Honor Bright.



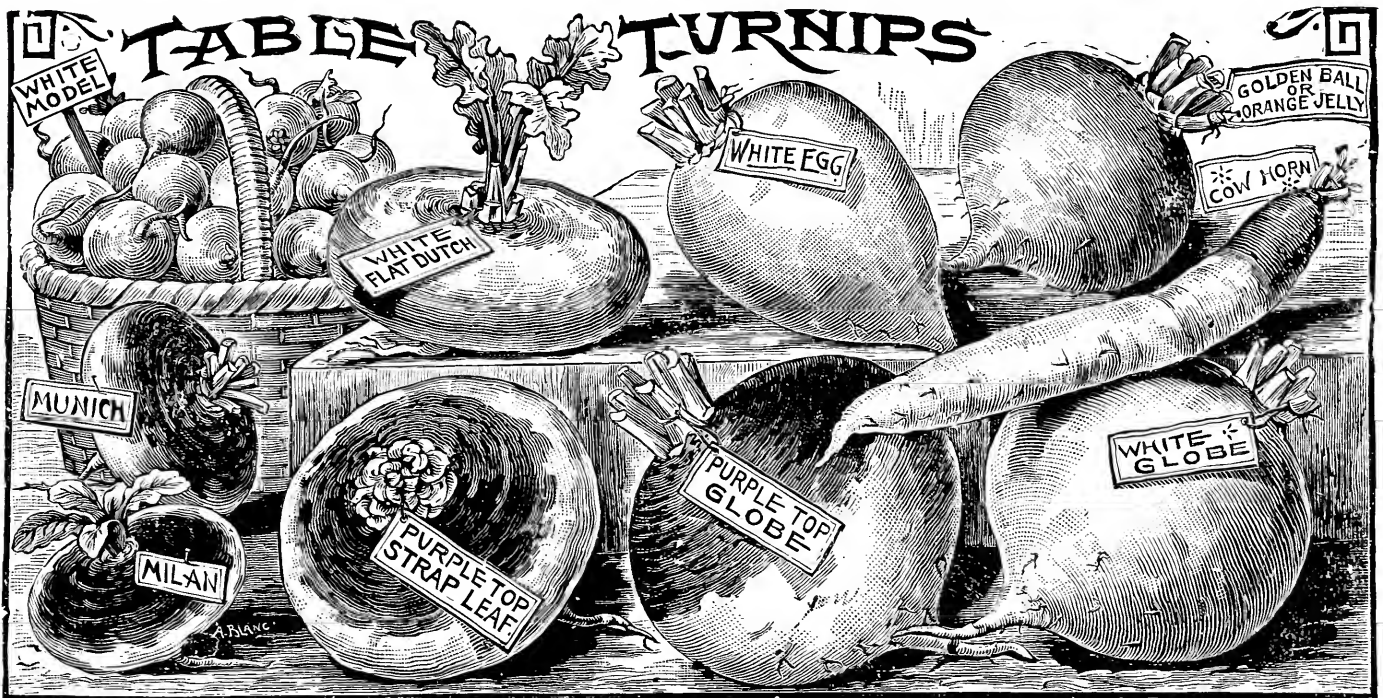
Tomato Culture.—The soil should be in good condition. If too rich the plant grows too rank and does not fruit as well. Seed should be sowed in hot-bed or greenhouse two months before time for setting plants out doors. In this latitude about the first half of March. When the plants are about an inch high transplant and harden them off until they are dark green and the stems purple. The growth should not be retarded from the start and the plants should be stocky before planting in the open ground. For the home garden few go to the trouble of raising plants as they can be bought as cheaply as they can be grown from seed.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Honor Bright, "New".....	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 75
Livingston's Favorite.....	15	40	1 40
Livingston's Beauty.....	15	40	1 40
Livingston's Early Acme.....	15	40	1 40
Livingston's Perfection.....	15	40	1 40
Livingston's Stone.....	15	40	1 25
Livingston's Aristocrat.....	15	40	1 50
Livingston's Buckeye State.....	15	40	1 50
Livingston's Golden Queen.....	15	40	1 50
Optimus.....	15	40	1 40
Ignotum.....	15	40	1 40
Paragon.....	15	40	1 40

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Champion.....	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 75
Trophy.....	15	50	1 60
Volunteer.....	15	40	1 40
Mikado.....	15	50	1 75
Atlantic Prize.....	15	50	1 60
Matchless.....	15	40	1 50
Ponderosa.....	20	70	2 25
Early Michigan.....	15	40	1 50
Red Cherry.....	15	50	1 75
Peach.....	15	50	1 75
Plum Shape.....	15	50	1 75
Large Yellow.....	15	50	1 60



Dwarf Champion.



CULTURE.—Seed can be sown in drills about eighteen inches apart or sown broadcast. The soil should be good and freshly worked. When sowed in drills, weed and thin out as the plants show the rough leaf. In order to get a good stand the seed, which costs but little, should be used freely. Do not let them crowd as it will spoil the flavor. For early crop sow the seed early in spring as hot weather causes them to become tough and strong.

Turnips and Rutabagas are becoming more popular. Farmers are beginning to know their value. Those having peach orchards will find the turnip a cheap and splendid fertilizer.

...TURNIP...

WHITE FLESHED SORTS.

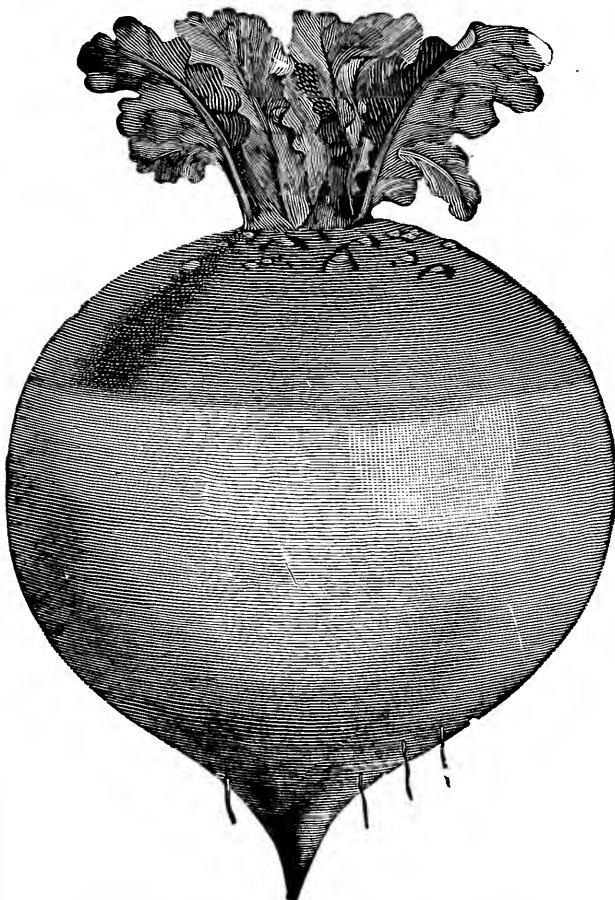
	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Early White Flat Dutch.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 75
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	10	20	60	2 50
White Egg.....	5	15	40	1 50
Early Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	5	15	40	1 50
Purple Top White Globe.....	5	15	40	1 50
Early Purple Top Munich.....	10	25	70	3 00
Large White Norfolk.....	5	10	35	1 50
Long White Cowhorn.....	5	15	40	1 75
Sweet German.....	5	15	40	1 50
Early White Stone.....	5	15	40	1 75

YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Green Top Yellow Aberdeen.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 25
Yellow Globe.....	5	15	40	1 50
Early Yellow Stone.....	5	20	50	1 75
Robertson's Golden Ball.....	5	15	40	1 50

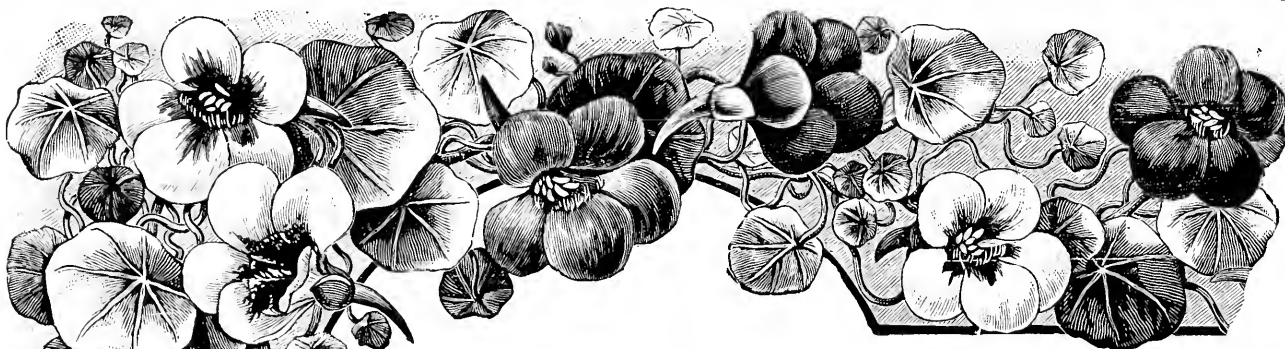
RUTABAGA OR SWEDES.

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
American Purple Top.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
Carter's Imperial Purple Top.....	5	10	35	1 25
Hall's Westbury.....	5	10	35	1 25
Shirving's Liverpool.....	5	10	35	1 25
White Sweet Russian.....	5	10	35	1 25
Laing's Purple Top.....	5	10	35	1 25

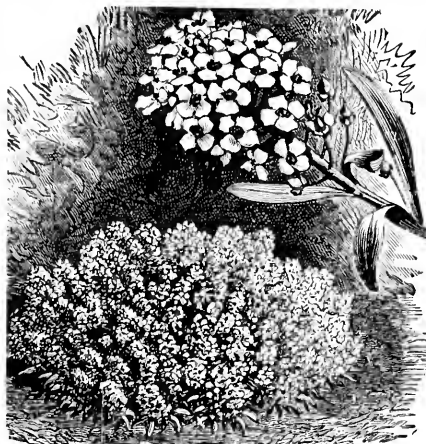


AMERICAN PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.



NASTURTIIUMS. The dwarf varieties of Nasturtiums are among the most useful and beautiful of annuals for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of blooming. The tall sorts are admirably adapted for rock work, covering trellises or rustic work. They flower most profusely when planted in a poor soil, and remain in bloom for a long time; stand heat and draught without the slightest effect. The seed, if picked young, is an excellent substitute for capers. Pkt, 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1b. \$1.00.



ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM.

A. White. - Very sweet, per oz. 30
Little Gem. - Of very compact growth, only 3 to 4 in. high, but a single plant will cover a space up to three feet in circumference. It grows quick from seed and the plants will bloom when quite young. The abundance of flowers is simply enormous. 300 flowers have been counted on a plant. Pkt. 10



CORBÆA SCANDENS.

CORBÆA. A rapid growing climber, sometimes attaining the length of thirty feet in a season; it is of easy culture. To prevent it from rotting place the seed edgewise and cover slightly with light soil. Scandens, purplish lilac, 10c per pkt.

NASTURTIIUMS.

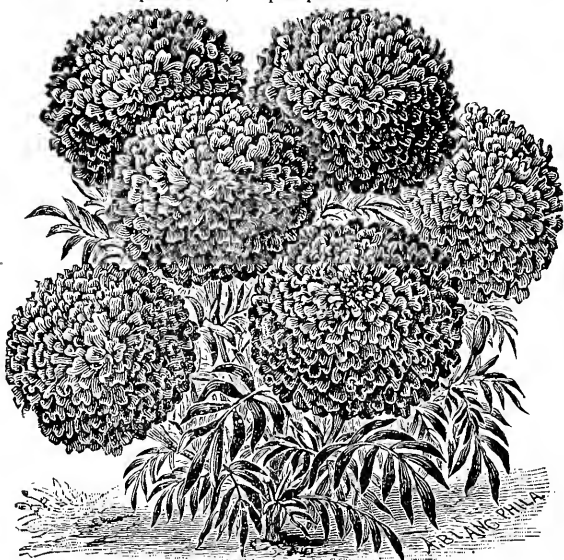


Comet or Poodle Aster. Pkt. 10c. A handsome and very distinct Aster, resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemum in shape of flowers; the petals are very long and beautifully curled, are of a lovely delicate pink, bordered with white, bright pink, light blue and other colors. Many colors mixed, pkt. 10c.

Pæony Flowered Perfection.

Large and remarkably fine flowers with long, beautifully incurved petals, resembling those of the Pæony. One of the finest Asters.

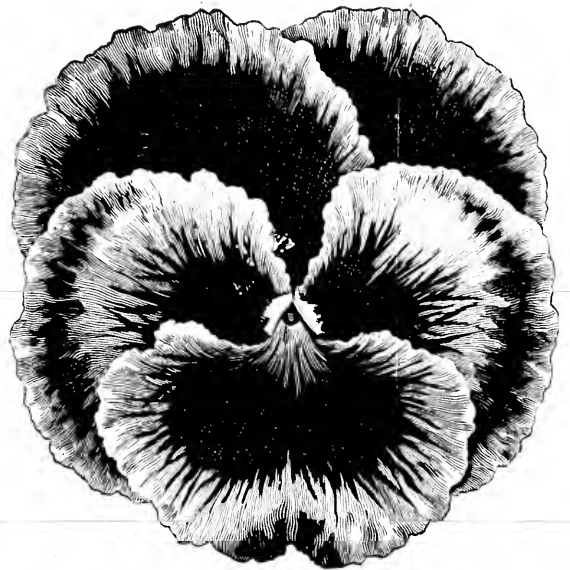
Pure White.
Dark Crimson and White.
Crimson Ball.
White and Blueblack.
Brilliant Rose.
Gravelotte.
Pink and White.
Light Blue and White.
Dark Blue.
Light Blue.
Shining Blueblack, distinct.
Dark Crimson.
Brilliant Scarlet, a most striking and beautiful color.
La Superba, sky blue tipped white.
Each of the above per pkt. 10c; any 3 for 25c.
Mixed Colors, extra choice. per pkt. 10c



PÆONY FLOWERED ASTER. Pkt. 7c.



FANCY MIXED PANSIES.



NEW SUPERB GIANT PANSY.

New Giant Pansies. This new and entirely distinct race of pansies is fast growing in favor and we are glad to add a few more new colors to our list.

Giant Cassier.—A mixture of well shaped flowers of gigantic dimensions in a very choice variety of colors, each flower is marked with fine large blotches.

Giant Emperor William.—Color splendid ultra-marine blue, with well-defined purple violet eye.

Giant Striped.—Flowers enormous size, beautifully striped.

Giant Trimardeau Improved.—Well-known strain, flowers immense size, larger variety of colors than are generally offered under that name.

Giant Trimardeau Yellow.—Very showy color.

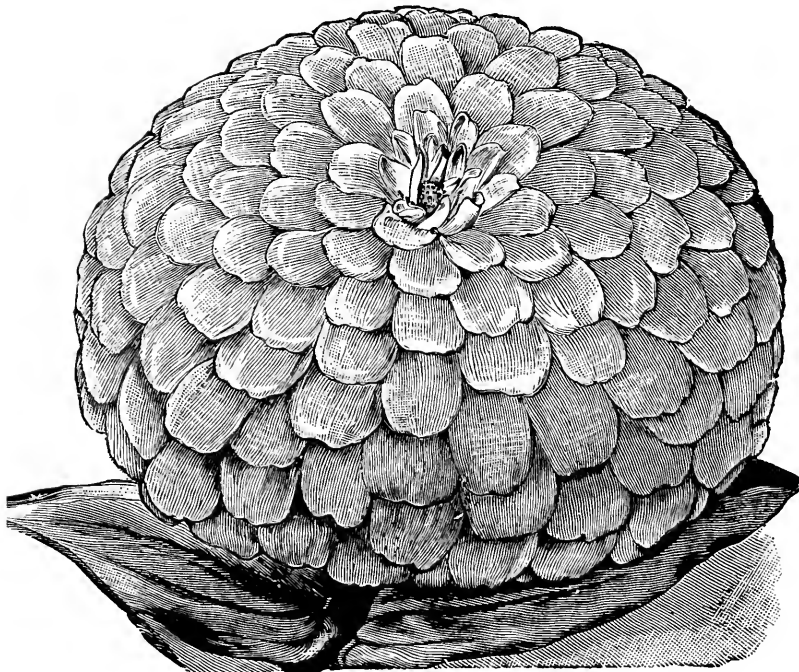
Giant Trimardeau Purple.—Flowers very little.

Giant Coal Black.—Of immense size and coal black.

Giant Trimardeau White.—A most valuable addition to this family. Flowers white with violet center.

Giant Copper Color.—A most distinct and showy combination of very rich metallic shades.

Per Pkt. of any of the above, 15c.



VAUGHAN'S GIANT ZINNIAS.

ZINNIA. Are undoubtedly among the most showy and ornamental of flowers for either beds or borders, and are equally desirable for bouquets.

Pure White.—With handsome white flowers.

Dwarf Scarlet.—Double fiery scarlet colors.

Golden Yellow.—Flowers large and perfect shape, and of a clear golden yellow.

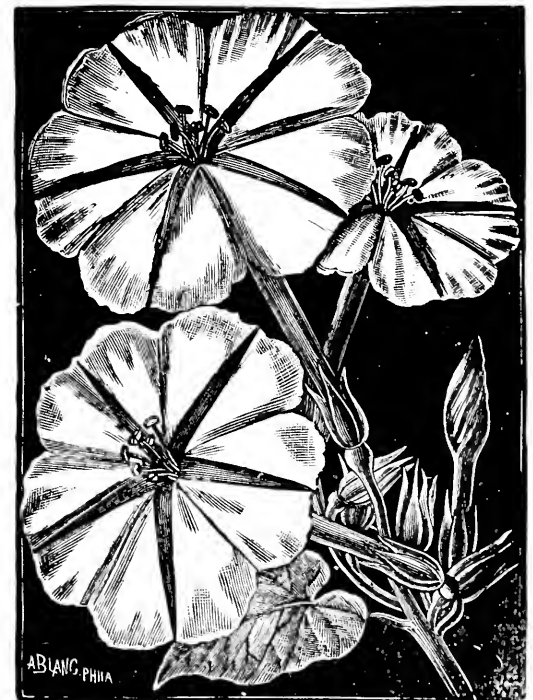
Double Crimson.—Flowers very double.

Double Large Flowering.—Mixture of many colors, finest strain in cultivation.

Mexicana Fl. Pl.—A very pretty dwarf growing variety, golden yellow double flowers.

Carnation Striped Zinnias.—These flowers are perfect form, beautifully imbricated, double and as finely striped as a carnation.

Giant Mammoth Zinnias. We offered this variety for the first time three years ago, and have found it a decided improvement on any strain of Zinnias heretofore offered. The plant is a vigorous grower, reaching a height of about three feet, and bearing its flowers in great profusion. The blossoms are extremely double and very brilliant in color, showing shades not before seen in any collection, while in size they surpass all Zinnias, often measuring five to six inches in diameter. It makes a grand display either as solitary plant on a lawn or in masses, on account of the stately growth and brilliancy of its flowers. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c.



MOONFLOWER. White Seeded. — (*Ipomoea noctiflora*).—Its luxuriance of foliage and splendor of bloom combine to make it one of the most beautiful of all annual climbers. It bears in the greatest profusion its lovely immense white flowers, five to six inches in diameter, with a five-pointed star in the center; the flowers open at dusk or earlier on cloudy days, at which time they are deliciously fragrant. To obtain the most favorable results, start early in the house and set out as early as safe in the spring; the vines make very rapid growth, often attaining a height of 25 feet in one season. Pkt., 5c.

New Cross-Bred Moonflower.—This new variety is a cross between the black and white seeded Moonflower, combining the characteristics and good qualities of both. It is of luxuriant growth, and will flower from four to five weeks before the white seeded varieties. Pkt. 10c.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK.

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
	\$0 05	\$0 50		\$0 05	\$0 50
Alonsoa, Scarlet	5	25	Codetia, Dutchess of Albany	5	15
Ageratum, Mixed	5	15	Gilia, Tricolor, Mixed	10	3 00
Adonia	5	30	Heliotrope, Giant Mixed	10	2 50
Acroclinium, Everlastings	5	30	" Dark Mixed	5	2 00
Ammobium, Alatum, Everlastings	5	30	Hollyhock, Double Charter's Mixed	10	3 00
Ameranthus, Tricolor	5	30	" Allegany	10	3 00
Abronia, Umbellata	5	1 00	" Salmon	10	3 00
Annagallis, Grandiflora Mixed	5	50	" Canary	10	3 00
Alyssum, Sweet	5	30	" Faust	10	3 00
Alyssum, Little Gem	10	25	" Crimson	10	3 00
Antirrhinum, Tall Mixed	5	25	" Pink	10	3 00
Astor, Trufant's Pink	10	1 75	" White	10	3 00
" White and Light Blue	10	1 75	Hop, Japanese	5	40
" Victoria, Mixed	10	2 00	Hibiscus, Africanus	5	15
" Giant Comet, Mixed	10	1 75	Hyacinth, Mixed	5	10
" Upright, White Branching	10	1 75	Helichrysium, Everlastings	5	60
" Single, Mixed	10	1 00	Honey Suckle	5	20
" Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered, Mixed	10	1 50	Ice Plant	5	40
" Branching	10	60	Ipomoea, White Seeded	5	1 00
" Branching, Pink	10	1 00	Lobelia, Mixed	5	60
" Branching, Lavender	10	1 25	Larkspur, Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed	5	20
Balsam, Double, Pink	5	80	" Tall Mixed	5	20
" Double, White	5	80	Lantana, French Mixed	5	25
" Double, Scarlet	5	80	" Choice Mixed	5	25
" Double, Light Lemon	5	80	Linum or Scarlet Flax	5	15
" Camellia Flowered, Mixed	5	50	Lupinus, Annual Mixed	5	15
Bellis, Double, Extra Choice, Mixed	5	2 50	Love-in-a-mist, Double	5	15
Balloon Vine	5	15	Job's Tears, Everlasting	5	10
Bartonia	5	30	Morning Glory, Improved	5	15
Batchelor's Button	5	30	" Mixed	5	10
Briza Maxima, Everlastings	5	30	" Japanese	5	15
Bromus Braigafercum, Everlastings	5	30	Mignonette, Sweet	5	10
Catchfly	5	15	" Matchet	5	60
Collinsea, Mixed	5	15	Marigold, African, Mixed	5	30
Canterbury Bell, Sweet Mixed	5	35	" Eldorado	5	20
Clarkia	5	20	" French Dwarf, Double Mixed	5	15
Chrysanthemum, Double, Mixed	5	25	Nasturtium, Madam Gunther's Hybrid	5	10
" Double, White	5	25	" Tall	5	10
" Double, Yellow	5	25	" Dwarf	5	10
Calendula, Pot Marigold, Prince of Orange	5	20	Nenophila, Mixed	5	10
Clematis	5	50	Pansy, All Colors, Mixed	5	50
Coxcomb, Golden	10	3 00	" Chicago Park, Mixed Bedding	10	1 00
" Crimson	10	2 50	" Trimardeau, Mixed Bedding	10	1 50
" Mixed	10	1 00	" Vauban's International	15	16 00
Centranthus, Mixed	5	20	Phlox, Dr. Grandiflora	5	60
Calliopsis, Mixed	5	10	" Dr. Mixed	5	50
Candytuft, Empress	5	25	Petunia, Hybrid Extra, Choice Mixed	5	1 25
" Mixed	5	10	Poppy, Double Carnation, Flowered	5	10
Canary Bird Flower	5	25	Portulacca, Single	5	30
Canna, Crozy	5	15	" Best Double	5	4 00
Carnation, Choice Mixed, Extra Fine	5	2 00	Perilla, Nankinesis	5	15
" Margaret	5	90	Rose of Heaven	5	15
Castor Bean, Zanzibar	5	10	Rhodanthe, Everlastings	10	1 50
Cantaura, Cyanus Mixed	5	15	Statice, Everlastings	10	1 25
" Margaret	5	15	Sweet Sultan, Purple	5	35
Cobea Scandens	10	50	Sweet Scabiosa, Morning Bride	5	40
Coleus, Fine Mixed	10	8 00	Salpiglosses, Grandiflora	10	1 25
Cosmos, Early Flowering Dawn	5	30	" Choice Mixed	5	1 25
Cypress Vine, Mixed	5	15	Scabiosa, Large Flowering, Mixed	5	15
Dahlia, Double Mixed	10	1 00	Salvia, Spends, Drooping Spikes	10	3 00
Dianthus, Double Mixed Chinese	5	30	Schizanthus, Mixed	5	25
Digitalis, Mixed Fox Glove	5	25	Smilax	5	60
Daisy, Bellis, Double White	10	10 00	Sunflower, Miniature	5	25
" Swan River	10	1 00	" Double California	5	10
Escholtzia, Mixed	5	15	Stocks, Large Flowering, Choice Mixed	10	3 00
For-get-me-not, Blue Mixed	5	60	Sweet William, Choice Mixed	5	25
Four O'clock	5	10	Thunbergia	5	50
Gaillardia, Double Mixed	5	40	Verbena, Lemon	10	2 50
" Picta	5	25	" Hybrid Fine Mixed	10	8 00
Godetia, Double Mixed	5	15	" Hybrid Mammoth	5	1 50
" Lady Albemarle	5	75	Violet, Sweet	10	2 00
" Lady Satin Rose	10	1 35	Wild Cucumber	5	15
" The Bride	5	60	Xeranthemum, Everlastings	5	75
" Bijom	5	60	Zinnia, Double Grandiflora	10	5 00
" Queen of Fairies	10	1 80			

SWEET PEAS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.		Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40		\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 60
Eckford Mixed	10	20	50	Peach Blossom	10	20	50
Blanche Ferry	10	20	50	Monarch	10	20	50
Blanche Burpee	10	25	60	Gaiety	10	20	50
Countess of Radnor	10	20	50	Sadie Burpee (New)	20	60	2 00
Emily Eckford	10	20	50	Navy Blue (New)	20	60	2 00
Firefly	10	25	60	Gorgeous	15	50	1 75
America	10	20	50	Black Knight	15	40	1 25
Gray Friar	10	20	50	Countess of Porvi's	10	25	60
Her Majesty	10	20	50	Earliest of All	15	40	1 25
Indiango King	10	20	50	Modest	15	35	1 00
Lotta Eckford	10	20	50	Pink Friar	15	40	1 25
Meteor	10	20	50	Prince Edward of York	15	35	90
Mrs. Eckford	10	20	50	Queen Victoria	15	35	90
Mrs. Jos. Chamberlin	10	20	50	Salopian	10	25	60
Prince of Wales	10	20	50	Lotta Hutchins	10	25	60
Ramona	10	20	50	Lovely	10	25	60
Senator	10	20	50	Fancy, Mixed	10	25	70
Boreatton	10	25	60	Shahzada	10	25	70



HOW TO BUILD A LAWN.

A lawn may be established either by seed-ing or sodding. In the city where lawns are small sod is most frequently used, although some of the finest lawns are obtained from the seed. In either case, whether the lawn is made from sodding or seeding, the greatest care should be taken in preparing the soil. A building cannot stand without a foundation, neither can a lawn. A dressing of rich loam mixed with clay, at least six inches, should be applied where the surface is level and twelve to fifteen inches on the terraces. After grad-ing is completed and sod is to be laid, seed should be applied at the rate of one pound to every thousand square feet of lawn space. After the seed is applied, a light top dressing of rich soil should be scattered evenly over the surface and a heavy roller applied. If the lawn is to be made from seeding alone, apply at the rate of seventy-five to one hundred pounds to the acre or about one pound to each square rod. After the seed is applied, rake the surface lightly and roll thoroughly. Frequent cutting of the grass and one or two more applications of the seed during the season will produce, under favorable circumstances, a good lawn by the following season.

Planting a Crop of Cowpeas.

Cowpeas should not be sown until the season is well advanced and the soil has become thoroughly warm, otherwise the slow growth of peas during succeeding cool, moist weather will enable weeds to get a start and produce a com-paratively poor crop of cowpeas badly mixed with weeds and foxtail. Sow cowpeas immediately after the corn crop has been planted. Usually this will be late enough to insure clean hay. Whippoorwill or the New Era Peas, either sort will mature enough to harvest for hay within seventy or eighty days, and the ground may be resown immediately without breaking, if it is cut about twice with a heavy disk harrow, and the peas sown with an ordi-nary grain drill. This will be sufficient cultivation of the soil for the second crop. Prepare land about as for corn, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, preferably with an ordinary grain drill, allowing all of the holes to seed, and planting the peas about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. This puts them in rows 8 or 9 inches apart, and if sown late enough, no cultivation is required.

CLOVER—

	Per lb.	Per Bu.
Medium or June.....	\$0 15	\$ 5 50 @ \$ 7 00
Mammoth	15	6 00 @ 7 50
Alsike	18	7 00 @ 8 00
Alfalfa	15	6 50 @ 7 50
White Dutch.....	25	10 00 @ 12 00
Crimson	15	5 00 @ 6 00

Prices subject to change.

GRASS SEED—

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Timothy	\$0 10	\$ 5 00
Orchard Grass	15	10 00
Red Top, prime chaff seed.....	10	5 00
Red Top, choice chaff seed.....	12	7 00
Red Top, fancy clean from chaff	20	15 00
Blue Grass, recleaned Kentucky	15	10 00
Blue Grass, Fancy Kentucky	20	15 00
Blue Grass; Canadian	15	10 00
Blue Grass, English	15	12 00
Meadow Fescue	15	10 00
Fowl Meadow	25	18 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	20	15 00
Fine Leaf Fescue.....	25	20 00
Perennial Rye Grass	15	10 00
Millet, Common	5	2 00
Millet, German	5	2 50
Millet, Southern German	10	3 50
Millett, Broom Corn	5	2 50
Hungarian	5	2 00
Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass	25	18 00

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—

	Per Bu.
Sugar Cane, Amber.....	\$0 80 @ \$0 90
Sugar Cane, Orange.....	80 @ 90
Broom Corn, Evergreen.....	90 @ 1 00
	Lb.
Kaffir Corn, Red	\$0 05
Kaffir Corn, White	5
Spuray	10
Rape, Dwarf Essex	10
Wild Rice.....	20
Flax, for sowing.....	5
Spring Vetches	6

TOBACCO—

	Pkt.	Oz.
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
General Grant.....	10	25

BIRD SEED—

	Per lb
Sunflower	\$0 10
Rape	8
Canary	7
Lettuce	10
Hemp.....	7
Millet	5

SWEET HERBS—

	Oz.	Lb.
Anise	\$0 10	\$1 00
Basil, Sweet.....	15	1 50
Caraway for Sowing.....	10	75
Dandelion, Thick Leaf.....	30	2 50
Dill	10	60
Fennel, Sweet.....	10	90
Horehound.....	20	1 75
Lavender	10	1 00
Majoram, Sweet	15	1 00
Rosemary	40	4 50
Rue	15	1 50
Saffron	15	1 75
Sage, Broad Leaf.....	15	1 25
Savory, Summer.....	10	1 00
Tansy	25	2 75
Thyme, English.....	20	1 75
Wormwood	20	1 75

SEED CORN—

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Holt's Early Mammoth.....	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 50
White Face Dent.	10	35	1 25
Pride of the North	10	30	1 00
King of the Earlies	10	35	1 25
Minnesota King	10	35	1 25
Eight Rowed Yankee.....	10	40	1 25
Improved Leaning	10	30	1 00

FODDER CORN—

	Pk.	Bu.
Red Cob Ensilage, True	\$0 25	\$0 80
Mammoth White Southern	30	1 00
Leaming, Fodder	25	75
Stowell's Evergreen	40	1 50
Mixed Sweet Corn	35	1 25

SEED GRAIN—

	Per Bu.
Spring Rye.....	\$0 90 @ \$1 00
Fall Rye.....	60 @ 70
Barley, Two Rowed.....	75 @ 90
Barley, Six Rowed.....	75 @ 85
Buckwheat, Common	60 @ 70
Buckwheat, Japanese.....	70 @ 75
Buckwheat, Silver Hull	75 @ 80
Oats, American Banner	40 @ 45
Oats, Lincoln	50 @ 55
Wheat, Scotch Fife	1 10 @ 1 25

Prices subject to fluctuation.

FIELD PEAS—

Canada White.....	90 @ 1 10
Blue or Green Field	1 00 @ 1 25
Scotch	1 10 @ 1 25
Black Eyed Marrowfat	1 10 @ 1 30

COW PEAS—

Whippoorwill.....	1 60 @ 1 75
Clay	1 50 @ 1 60

Prices on all peas subject to fluctuation.

"Dwarf Essex" Rape

United States Department of Agriculture.
Circular No. 12, May 5, 1899.

Rape (*Brassica napus*, Linn.) is much like a Swedish turnip or rutabaga in appearance, but the root is more like that of a cabbage. The leaves are large, glaucous, smooth, spreading, and variously notched and divided; the flowers are bright yellow, nearly one-half inch in diameter; the seeds are produced in pods usually two inches or more long.

Under ordinary field conditions the plant reaches a height of from 1½ to 4 feet, and the strong growing roots penetrate the soil to a considerable depth.

For its best development rape requires a rich, moist, loamy soil, and will usually do well on any but light sandy soils and stiff clays, such soils being usually deficient in vegetable matter. In general a soil that will produce good crops of turnips, cabbage, wheat and corn will be suitable for rape.

Results obtained at the North Dakota Experiment Station indicate that the growing of a crop of rape on land that has been sown to wheat for a number of years produces a decided increase in the yield of wheat from the succeeding crop. This is a point of much value in regions where wheat is extensively grown.

Throughout the Northern States generally, seeding may take place from the first of June or possibly earlier, to the middle or last of July, according to the season and locality. In the South the seed may be sown in September or early in October. Under favorable conditions, 2 to 3 pounds of seed per acre will be sufficient and it will never be necessary to use more than 5 pounds per acre. The seed should be planted in drills far enough apart to allow cultivation.

When rape is grown as a secondary or catch crop it will not often be possible to pay so much attention to the preparation of the soil and the time and method of seeding, and quantity of seed used may be varied to suit the circumstances. Often fine rape may be grown on land that has already produced a crop of some of the early maturing cereals, such as rye, oats or barley. As soon as the crop of grain is removed the land is plowed or "disked" and at once seeded to rape. Field peas and other early maturing forage crops, or rye or winter oats that have been pastured off in spring may also be followed by rape with profitable results.

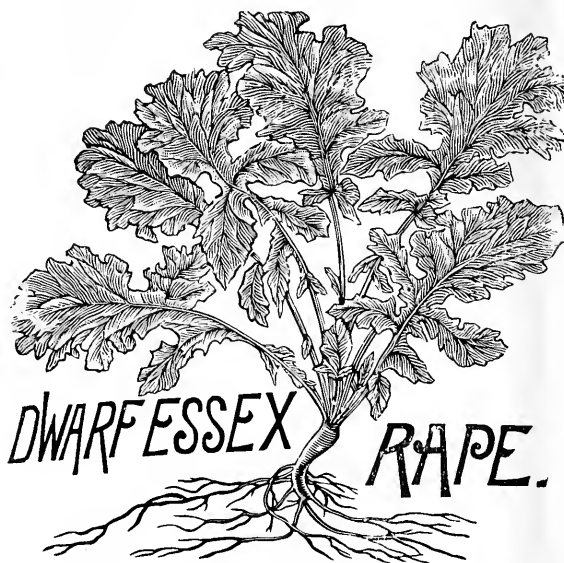
Another practice which is coming into favor in some sections of the country is to sow rape in the spring with some grain crop, such as wheat, allowing the former to take possession of the field when the latter has been removed. This method is especially satisfactory when succulent forage is desired for fall feeding. Rape may also be sown in the cornfield just before the last plowing, as is often done with rye and winter wheat.

The rape is usually ready for use in about 8 or 10 weeks from the date of seeding. The general practice is to use it as a soiling crop or as pasturage. Sheep and swine may be turned into the field and allowed to remain until the rape is pastured off. Cattle may also be allowed to run in the field, but as they waste much of the forage by pulling up the plants and tramping them down it is a better plan to cut the rape with a scythe or mower and feed it to the animals.

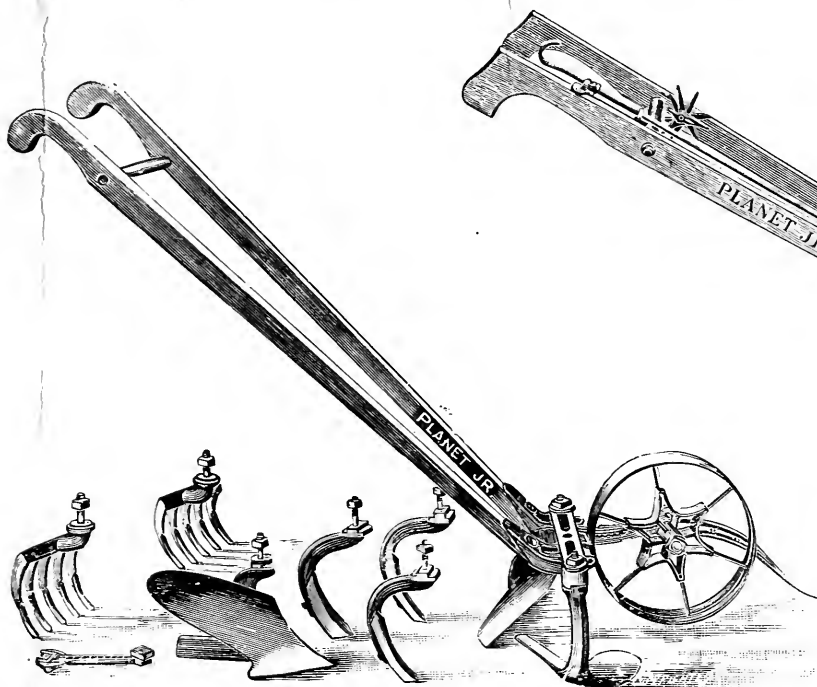
With sheep and cattle care should be taken at first not to allow the animals to eat too much, as there is danger of injury from bloating. Hungry animals should not be allowed to eat their fill, and it is not best to turn them into the rape when the leaves are wet. There is no danger of bloating with swine. It is an excellent plan to have the field so arranged that the sheep and cattle have access to an open pasture as well as to the rape. Animals should have free access to salt at all times when being pastured on this crop.

Rape has a high feeding value. It makes an excellent feed for fattening sheep and swine and for producing an abundant flow of milk in milch cows. On account of danger of tainting the milk many people do not feed it to cows until after milking. Rape can be used to good advantage as a part of the rations for animals that are being fed in pens for market or for the show ring. It is also a valuable food for young lambs at weaning time. By beginning as early as practicable in the spring and seeding at intervals of two or three weeks, a continuous succession of rape can be produced throughout the period when the permanent pastures are most likely to be short. Rape will endure quite severe cold weather and thus will last a long time after the ordinary pasture grasses succumb to the frost.

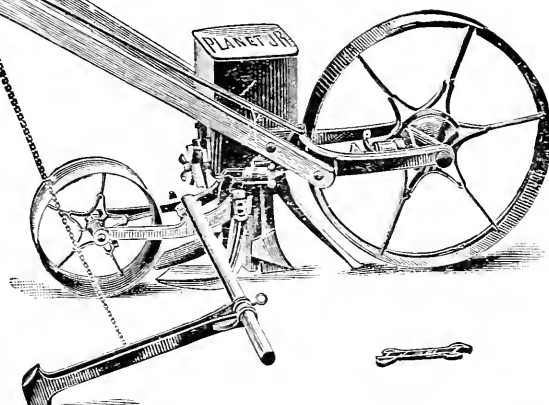
N. B.—We import this article and are prepared to quote low prices on large lots.



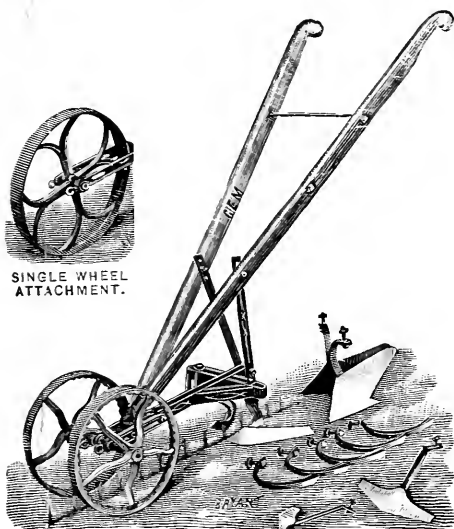
GARDEN TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.



Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe.



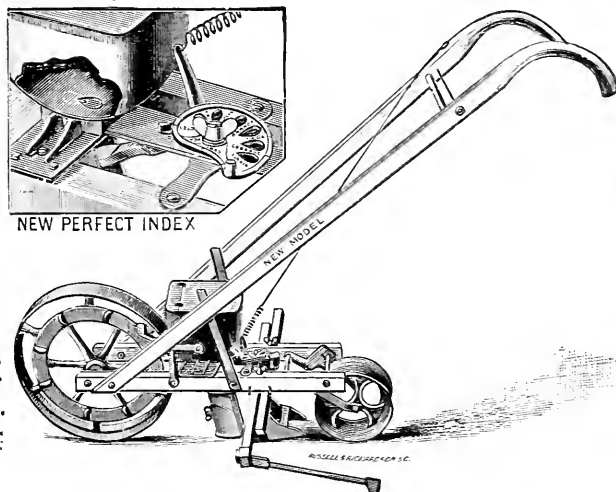
Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder, No. 3.



Little Gem Cultivator.



Little Giant Seeder, \$1.50.



New Model Seed Drill.



No. 11 Syringe. Price \$4.75.



No. 10 Syringe. Price \$5.00.



Barrel 13 in. x 1 1/2 in. diameter.
Price \$2.00.



Sheep Shears, \$1.00.



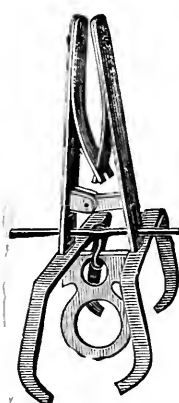
Finger Spade, 10c.



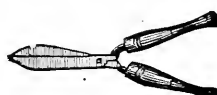
Combination Weeder, 25c.



Excelsior Weeder, 20c.



Lane's Mole Trap.
50c.



Hedge Shears, \$1.50.



Scolly Sprinkler.
\$1.00.



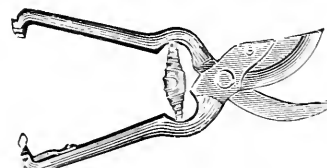
The Perfect Bellows. \$1.50.



Dandelion Puller, 20c.



Lang's Weeder, 20c.



Lee's Pruning Shears, \$1.00.

PLANET JR. HAND TOOLS.

No. 5 Hill and Drill Seeder	\$13 00
No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder	10 00
No. 4 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder	11 00
No. 4 Drill only	8 00
No. 2 Drill Seeder	7 00
No. 1 Combined Drill Seeder	9 50
No. 11 Double Wheel Hoe	8 50
No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe	6 50
No. 15 Single Wheel Hoe	6 50
No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe	5 50
No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe	4 75
No. 18 Single Wheel Hoe	3 25
Fire Fly Plow	2 25
Grass Edger	6 00

PLANET JR. CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.



GENERAL WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE.
24 AND 26 NORTH DIVISION ST.